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**Materialien zur Kunde
des
älteren Englischen Dramas**

Materialien zur Kunde des älteren Englischen Dramas

UNTER MITWIRKUNG DER HERREN

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BEGRUENDET UND HERAUSGEGEBEN

VON

W. BANG

o. ö. Professor der Englischen Philologie an der Universität Louvain

ZWÖLFTER BAND

LOUVAIN
A. UYSTPRUYST

LEIPZIG
O. HARRASSOWITZ

LONDON
DAVID NUTT

1905

THE
ENTERLUDE OF YOUTH

NEBST FRAGMENTEN DES

PLAYE OF LUCRES UND VON NATURE

HERAUSGEGEBEN

VON

W. Bang und R. B. M^c Kerrow

LEIPZIG
O. HARRASSOWITZ

LOUVAIN
A. UYSTPRUYST

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1905
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LONDON
DAVID NUTT

2020年12月25日
星期四

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L. KREBS-OXFORD

IN DANKBARKEIT

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VORBEMERKUNGEN.

§ 1. Es ist längst bemerkt worden, dass *Youth* und *Hyckescorner* sich *Youth* und im ganzen Aufbau, in einzelnen Situationen und im Wortlaut ¹⁾ *Hyckescorner*. sehr nahe stehn, und zwar so, dass *Hyckescorner*, rein äusserlich betrachtet, als eine Erweiterung von *Youth* erscheint.

Da es nun kaum möglich sein wird, all diese Übereinstimmungen für zufällig zu erklären, so sehn wir uns vor die folgenden Fragen gestellt: War etwa *Hyckescorner* dem Verfasser von *Youth* bekannt oder aber kannte umgekehrt der Verfasser von *Hyckescorner* unser Stück, oder haben gar *Youth* und *Hyckescorner* eine und dieselbe Person zum Verfasser? ²⁾ Die letzte Frage darf füglich sofort ausgeschaltet werden nachdem sie aufgeworfen worden ist. Bleiben die beiden ersten, bei deren Beantwortung man sich bisher nicht lange aufhalten zu müssen geglaubt hat, da die Datierung der uns erhaltenen Drucke (*Hyckescorner* gedruckt bei W. de Worde, 1501-35; *Youth* bei Waley, 1546-86, und W. Copland, 1549-69) ja hinlänglich anzudeuten schien, in welcher Richtung die Lösung zu suchen sei: man nahm also einfach an, dass der Verfasser von *Youth* sich bewusstermaassen *Hyckescorner* zum Vorbild genommen habe ³⁾).

Ist dies nun wirklich der Fall oder hat nicht vielmehr der Verfasser von *Hyckescorner* sich an *Youth* als seine Vorlage gehalten? Lassen wir vorläufig die Frage nach der Entstehungszeit der beiden Stücke einmal ganz offen, so ist doch hervorzuheben, dass bei der

¹⁾ Der Ort, diese Übereinstimmungen zu sammeln wird die Einleitung zu unserer Ausgabe des *Hyckescorner* sein. Einige der in beiden Stücken vorkommenden Ausdrücke sind bei Eckhardt, *Die lustige Person im alt. Engl. Drama*, p. 133, Anm. 144 zusammengestellt.

²⁾ Vergl. auch Creizenach, *Geschichte des neueren Dramas*, III, p. 503 (ein vielleicht verloren gegangenes gemeinsames Original).

³⁾ Zuletzt Gayley, *Representative English Comedies*, 1903, p. LX: *Hyckescorner* is in many ways the model of another important play...., the *Interlude of Youth*. *Ibid.*, p. LXXIV: in many details of character, device, situation, as well as by literal transference of language it (sc. *Youth*) borrows from *Hyckescorner*. Vergl. Pollard, *English Miracle Plays*, 1904, p. LIV: the author of an *Interlude of Youth*..... took it (sc. *Hyckescorner*) as his model, and incorporated whole sentences from it into his own work.

anerkannten Minderwertigkeit ⁴⁾ von *Hyckescorner* diese letztere Annahme von vornherein viel mehr für sich hat, als die gegenteilige, nach welcher der ausgezeichnete Dichter von *Youth* von dem Stümper, der *Hyckescorner* zusammengeschrieben hat, in einer Weise abhängig sein soll, die besonders bei der geringen Verszahl von *Youth* geradezu unwürdig genannt werden müsste und für die ein zweites Beispiel in dieser Periode des Englischen Dramas fehlen würde.

Hier muss freilich eingeräumt werden, dass ein directer Beweis für die Reihenfolge *Youth-Hyckescorner* nicht existiert.

Datum von *Hyckescorner*. § 2. Das Datum von *Hyckescorner* ergibt sich aus der folgenden Tabelle, zu der einige Erläuterungen nötig sein werden. Die Daten, die nicht sicher für die chronologische Einsetzung von *Hyckescorner* zu verwerten sind, stehn in Klammern und sind ausserdem mit [?] bezeichnet.

- A. { 15 April 1487 : die Erbauung des Regent wird befohlen ;
12 Juli 1490 : Stapellauf des Regent.
- B. 1496-'97-'98 : John Cabota entdeckt Neufundland.
- C. { 1. 1494 : Erste Deutsche Ausgabe von Seb. Brant's *Narren Schyff* ;
2. März 1497 : Locher's Lateinische Übersetzung desselben ;
(3. 1509 : Alex. Barclay's *Shyp of Folys of the Worlde* [?]).

HYCKESCORNER.

- D. (2. August 1511 : Andrew Barton's Schiff The Lyon von den Engländern genommen [?]).
- E. 10 August 1512 : Regent verbrannt.

⁴⁾ Vergl. z. B. Gayley, *l. c.*, p. LX : The plot (sc. von *Hyckescorner*) is insignificant ; p. LXXIV : it (sc. *Youth*) is at once the most realistic, amusing, and graceful specimen of its kind ; vergl. p. LXXI : They (sc. the *Youth* plays) consist of such productions as *Mankynd*, *Nature*, *Hyckescorner*, and reach their climax, about 1554, in the *Interlude of Youth*. Polard, *l. c.*, sagt von *Hyckescorner* : there is no single dramatic touch in the whole production. Bates, *Engl. Religious Drama*, p. 222 : A Papist household would regale itself with *Hycke-Scorner*, or, if *Hycke-Scorner* was deemed old-fashioned, with its more elegant recast, *The Interlude of Youth*. *Hycke-Scorner* is a curiosity in the allegorical drama, for there is nothing dramatic about it and little enough of allegory..... *The Interlude of Youth*..... is a better piece of work. Vergl. jedoch auch Collier¹, II, p. 310, 315 ; Symonds, *Shakspeare's Predecessors*, p. 131, 133 ; Ward², I, pp. 118-9, 126. — Es muss aber wohl angenommen werden, dass wir *Hyckescorner* heute nicht in der Gestalt haben, die ihm sein Verfasser ursprünglich gegeben hat.

ERLÄUTERUNGEN.

A. *Hyckescorner*, ll. 332-38, lautet :

Herken, and I wyll shewe you theyr names eche one :
 Fyrst was the Regent with the Myghell, of Brykylse,
 The George, with the Gabryell and the Anne, of Foye,
 The Starre of Salte-Asshe, with the Ihesus of Plumoth,
 Also the Hermytage with the Barbara of Darmouth,
 The Nycolas and the Mary Bellouse of Brystowe,
 With the Elyn of London and James also.

Der Regent, « the Kynges Riall Shipp », wurde zwischen dem 15 April 1487 und 12 Juli 1490 erbaut zu Reding Creek, bei Smalhithe am Rother in Kent ¹⁾. Er war ein Schiff von 1000 Tonnen ²⁾, hatte 225 Serpentinaen an Bord und war somit das grösste Englische Kriegsschiff seiner Zeit.

Die anderen hier genannten Schiffe, die übrigens nicht der Krone gehörten, waren keine eigentlichen Kriegsschiffe, sondern « armed merchantmen » oder z. T. einfache Transportschiffe ; ihre Geschichte ist, soweit es sich überhaupt um wirkliche Schiffe handelt, in Dunkel gehüllt, doch scheinen einige unter ihnen des öfteren in den *Letters and Papers* genannt zu werden : der George of Foye z. B. noch im Jahre 1523 (*l. c.*, vol. III, pt. I, p. 1230).

B. *Hyckescorner* erzählt uns l. 316, er sei auch im « Newe-founde Ilonde » gewesen. Die Angaben über die Entdeckung von Neufundland durch Cabot sind schwankend ; vergl. am Besten Arber, *Engl. Garner*, II, p. 314 Anm. f.

C. Dass der Verfasser von *Hyckescorner* Brant's *Narrenschiff* gekannt hat wird allgemein zugegeben ; es fragt sich nur, welche Version desselben ihm vorgelegen hat. Gayley (*l. c.* p. LX) glaubt sich mit der Lateinischen Übersetzung Locher's (Basel, März 1497) begnügen zu sollen, während Swoboda ³⁾ angenommen hat, Barclay's *Ship of Fools* (1509) komme als teilweise Quelle von *Hyckescorner* in Betracht.

Den Beweis für seine Annahme hat Swoboda allerdings nicht einmal anzutreten für nötig befunden, doch scheint er richtig gesehen zu haben ; denn *Hyckescorner* ll. 119-120 lauten :

They trust so in Mercy, the lanterne of bryghtnesse,
 That no-thinge do they drede Goddes Ryghtwysnes.

¹⁾ Cf. *Naval Accounts and Inventories of the Reign of Henry VII ; 1485-8 and 1495-7* ed. by M. Oppenheim (= *Publ. of the Navy Records Soc.* Vol. VIII) pp. XXI-XXII.

²⁾ *Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, of the Reign of Henry VIII*, vol. I, p. 344, no 3117 ; von Oppenheim übersehn.

³⁾ *John Heywood als Dramatiker in Wiener Beiträge zur Deutschen und Englischen Philologie*, Hft 3, p. 5, Anm. 2.

Dies ist vielleicht eine Reminiscenz aus dem *Ship of Fools* (ed. Jamieson, I, p. 85) :

They thinke no thyng on goddes rightwysnes
But grounde them all on his mercy and pyte.

Locher hat hier (fol. XXV^v) :

Is quia sit cunctis miserator gentibus : *atque*
Iuditium non grande ferat : de crimine mundi :
Sit pius *atque* bonus : nec iam mortalia curet
Omnia : peccanti liceat sperare frequenter.

Bei den anderen, ziemlich zahlreichen Anklängen an das *Narrenschiff* ist es leider noch weniger möglich auszumachen, ob sie direct entweder auf Locher oder auf Barclay zurückgehn.

D. Am 2. August 1511 fiel Sir Andrew Barton, ein Schotte der dem Englischen Handel zur See vielen Schaden zugefügt hatte (DNB), in einem Seegefecht gegen Sir Thomas und Sir Edward Howard. Sein Schiff, der Lyon, wurde gleichzeitig genommen und der Königlichen Flotte einverleibt — es wird schon im folgenden Jahre unter der weiss-grünen Flagge gegen Frankreich gesegelt sein.

Eine doch wohl kurz nach dem 2. August 1511 entstandene Englische Ballade ¹⁾ registriert nun dies Ereigniss mit folgenden Worten :

Now hath our King Sir ANDREWS shipp
besett with pearles and precyous stones ;
Now hath England 2 shippes of warr,
2 shippes of warr, before but one ²⁾.

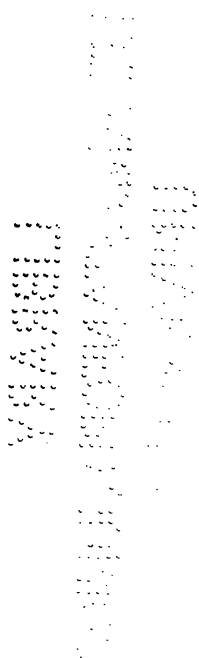
Dürfen wir uns aus dem Ganzen einen Beweis *a silentio* construieren? Der Lyon, ein prächtiges, dem Feinde genommenes Kriegsschiff, dessen Erwähnung die patriotischen Herzen der Zuschauer höher hätte schlagen lassen, wird — trotz der sich geradezu aufdrängenden Gelegenheit — nicht erwähnt : ergo war der Lyon noch nicht in Englischen Besitz gefallen, als *Hyckescorner* gedichtet wurde ; ergo liegt die Entstehungszeit von *Hyckescorner* vor dem 11. August 1511?

E. Am 10. August 1512 gerieten der Regent und das Französische Schiff Cordelière, « wliche was ij the gretist shippes in Cristin-

¹⁾ Hales-Furnivall, *Percy's Folio MS*, III, p. 417. Cf. Arber, *Surrey and Wyatt Anth.*, p. 102. Eine andere Version findet man by Schröer, *Percy's Reliques of Ancient English Poetry*, I, p. 390, 155-6.

²⁾ Das andere Ship of War, das der Verfasser der Ballade im Sinne gehabt hat, war natürlich der Regent. Sachlich ist seine Angabe nicht ganz correct, denn die Krone besass an Kriegsschiffen sicher noch den Sovereign, höchst wahrscheinlich auch die beiden kleinen Schiffe Sweepstake und Mary Fortune. Jedenfalls beweist seine Auffassung, wie sehr diese Schiffe gegen den Regent und Lyon in den Hintergrund treten mussten.





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Was ferner die aus der Betrachtung der inneren Gründe gewonnenen Argumente betrifft, so ist hier m. E. nur Creizenach's Ansicht stichhaltig, der annimmt (*l. c.*, III, p. 503), dass *Youth* aus der Zeit vor dem katholisch-protestantischen Gegensatz stammt. Denn wenn auch *Youth* in einer katholischen und dann einer protestantischen « Redaction » vorliegt (siehe unten), so ist doch eine gegen die Reformation gerichtete Tendenz ¹⁾ des Stückes durch nichts zu erweisen.

Wäre ich also geneigt, *Youth* in die vorreformatorische Zeit und vor *Hyckescorner* zu setzen — sagen wir Ende des 15^{ten} oder Anfang des 16^{ten} Jahrhunderts —, so scheint mir die sehr altertümliche Sprache unseres Stückes ihrerseits Recht zu geben.

Verfasser § 4. Über den Verfasser von *Youth* ist nichts bekannt und, soviel von *Youth*. wir wissen, auch nichts zu ermitteln ²⁾.

Es darf an dieser Stelle nicht unterlassen werden zu den Wörtern und Wortformen Stellung zu nehmen, die in den Erläuterungen

Seit dem Jahre 1535 unterliegen die « Primers » der staatlichen Regulierung; ihre Geschichte ist daher mit derjenigen der Englischen Kirchenpolitik unter Heinrich VIII und Eduard VI aufs Engste verknüpft. Der Titel des in fragmentarischem Zustande in der Bodleiana befindlichen Primers aus dem Jahre 1549 (cf. Anders) hebt dies hervor mit den Worten « set furthe by the Kynges highnes & hys Cleargye, to bee taught vnto children throughout hys dominions all other set a parte ». Noch deutlicher redet das Fragment eines vor 1553 gedruckten ABC, das sich in St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw, Durham, befindet — durch die Güte des Bibliothekars, des Mr. Edwin Bonney, liegen mir Photographien vor — : The .A.B.C. wyth the Lords praier, the .XII Articles of the Christen fayth, and the .X. commaundementes of almyghty God. Newly set forth by the kynges magestye. Commaundynge al teachers of youth wythin hys graces realmes to teach the same, as they tēder his graces fauour & wil auoyde his highe displeasure for the contrarye.

M^c Kerrow macht hier die *au fond* ganz richtige Bemerkung : In this connection it should, I think, be remembered that the author of the interlude might not unnaturally quote the A.B.C. as he had learnt it in his youth, even though at the time of writing it was commonly English. Gewiss, und ich gebe dies um so lieber zu, als die ganze Atmosphäre unseres Stückes eben doch vorreformatorisch ist.

¹⁾ Cf. Eckhardt, *Die lustige Person im alt. Engl. Drama*, p. 202, Anm.

²⁾ Als Curiosum sei hier erwähnt, dass Wood, *Athenae Oxonienses*, I, 116 unter John Heywood sagt : I have seen also an interlude of youth; Printed at Lond. in an old English. Char. temp. Hen. 8. but whether Jo. Heywood was the Author of it, I know not. Auf Wood's bibliographische Angaben ist jedoch leider kein Verlass; er behauptet z. B. auch (*l. c.* I, p. 20) Skelton's *Colyn Clout* sei von Abr. Veale gedruckt worden « much about the time, as I conceive, of the Authors death », während Veale von ca 1550-86 druckte.

zu ll. 2, 11, 15, 91, 115, 129, 226, 266, 340, 469, 488, 751, als mehr oder weniger nach dem Englischen Nordenweisend hervorgehoben worden sind.

Zunächst ist zu bemerken, dass dieselben en bloc kaum auf einen Abschreiber oder gar auf den Setzer der Editio princeps zurückgehn können.

Es bleiben also die beiden folgenden Möglichkeiten: Der Verfasser war ein im Norden geborener, aber in London lebender «clerke» — man denke z. B. an A. Barclay's Leben —, oder das Stück wurde im Norden geschrieben, beim Druck jedoch möglichst auf die Londoner Norm gebracht. Die Dürftigkeit und Unsicherheit des Materials verbieten im Übrigen, soviel wir sehn, weitere Speculationen; es ist vielleicht nicht einmal überflüssig, ausdrücklich hervorzuheben, dass Bemerkungen wie die zu only in l. 115 *cum grano salis* verstanden sein wollen.

§ 5. Two early editions of *Youth* are known to us, besides a Editions fragment of a third. As all these are reproduced in full here, page of *Youth*. for page and line for line with the originals, nothing of the nature of a bibliographical description is necessary. It need only be said that with the exception of a few Roman Y's in Copland's edition all the texts are throughout in black letter.

The editions, with the letters which will be used in referring to them, are as follows:

L. The fragment in the Library of Lambeth Palace. The original is apparently a waste or surplus sheet and has never formed part of a bound copy of the book. It was found in the binding of another work. See Maitland's *Early Printed Books in the Library of Lambeth Palace*, 1843, p. 309, where it is reprinted in part. Unfortunately the sheet was too large for the purpose to which it was applied and was therefore cut down, with the consequent loss of the ends of many lines and the whole of others.

W. The edition printed by John Waley, the copy used being that in the British Museum, C. 34. b. 24. A copy of this edition is also in the Bodleian Library. It appears to correspond throughout with that at the British Museum.

C. The edition printed by William Copland. In this case also a copy in the British Museum has been followed, namely C. 34. e. 38.

In modern times *Youth* has been twice reprinted, by Halliwell in his *Contributions to Early English Literature* ¹⁾, 1849, from Waley's edition, and by Mr W. C. Hazlitt in his edition of Dodsley's *Old Plays*, 1874, vol. II, principally from Waley.

Neither of the early editions of which we have perfect copies is dated, while the fragment consists of the first sheet alone and

¹⁾ For private circulation, 75 copies only.

therefore wants the colophon where, if anywhere, the date should be found. We are therefore obliged to seek for evidence on this point in other directions. It is not, I think, possible to date any of the editions with certainty, but, as I shall attempt to show, an approximate date can be assigned with a fair probability of correctness to the two editions of which we have perfect copies.

The fragment is almost certainly older than these, as appears from a comparison of its readings with those of the others (see p. xxi) and must therefore be discussed first. We shall have to rely for our information entirely on the character of the work itself, there being apparently no single scrap of external evidence to guide us in determining either the date or the printer.

From the type used we can learn nothing; it is of a most ordinary fount, which was employed by many printers over a long period of time: but from the wood-cuts at the head of the first page it is at least possible to determine a date before which the book cannot have appeared. They may indeed eventually enable us to settle the actual year of publication, though I have not succeeded up to the present in my attempt to do this.

These three wood-cuts, as well as the three at the head of Copland's edition, belong to a well known group of what may be termed « factotum wood-blocks » which are derived from the illustrations in the *Therence en frâçois* printed at Paris by Antoine Vêrard in or about 1500. The blocks of several of the single figures in this work were again used ¹⁾ in the elaborately illustrated English translation of *Le Compost et Kalendrier des Bergiers*, printed anonymously in Paris in 1503 under the title of *The kalendayr of the shyppars*. Three years later a new translation of the *Compost* was printed in England by Pynson and in this many of the illustrations of the 1503 edition reappear, the larger cuts apparently from the original blocks, but these small figures with which we are dealing from new ones.

Once introduced into England they became very popular among printers and a number of copies more or less exact were made, many printers seeming to have sets of their own and some to have several blocks of the same figure ²⁾. The fact that they might be used to represent almost anybody ³⁾ by inserting the necessary des-

¹⁾ I have only been able to compare the illustrations in the *Therence* with the facsimile of the 1503 *Kalender* edited by M^r H. O. Sommer in 1892. There can, however, I think, be little, if any, doubt that the blocks used were identical.

²⁾ For example three different blocks of the gowned figure which occurs in the **L** text of *Youth* are to be found in Wynkyn de Worde's *Kalender* of 1528.

³⁾ Man darf also aus diesen Figuren keineswegs Schlüsse auf das Aussehn u. s. w. der Schauspieler ziehn, wie dies des Öfteren geschehn ist.

cription in the scroll would naturally render them very convenient for the illustration of cheaply got up books or of those not sufficiently important to call for the cutting of special illustrations. We find them so used in a large number of works besides *Youth*, as, for example, in *Hyckescorner*, *Jack Fuggler*, and *Everyman*.

Since cuts of this nature deteriorate rapidly in printing, the scroll being especially liable to damage from the isolation of its lines, and since moreover these blocks, being probably of no great value, were not infrequently cut down in order to fit them into spaces hardly large enough for them ¹⁾, we find many of them in several distinct « states », which should help us to date the books in which they occur. Unfortunately, however, not only have bibliographers as a rule thought these cuts hardly important enough to mention, or at least to describe, with the result that a very large number of books have to be looked through in order to find them, but even when they are discovered it is generally in works of the more popular sort which are just the ones most frequently without a date, and their occurrence therefore tells us nothing ²⁾.

I have however found two of the cuts in the Lambeth fragment, namely the right hand figure in the gown and the left hand one in a short coat, printed from the same blocks, in the imperfect copy of the *Kalender of Shepherds* at the Bodleian Library (Douce, K. 97) which, on the authority of Mr H. O. Sommer (*Kalender*, p. 46-7) I take to be that printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1528. Curiously enough each of these blocks was cut down during the printing of this book. The gowned person, who had previously been used in *Hyckescorner* ³⁾, had originally a row of leaves beneath his feet and so appears in the early part of the *Kalender* (A 6^v, C 3^v, and E 4). Later, however, on L 6^v, he has to share a page with a large illustration and was evidently found somewhat too tall. The leaves therefore, together with part of the bottom edge of the gown were cut away, and the block appears as in *Youth*.

Exactly the same thing happened in the case of the left-hand

¹⁾ For example, in the case of one of these figures in de Worde's *Kalender*, not only the scroll but the top of the head is cut off.

²⁾ Man hat bekanntlich die bei W. de Worde und anderen Druckern erschienenen Bücher z. T. dadurch chronologisch geordnet, dass man die verschiedenen Stadien ihrer jeweiligen Druckerzeichen genau studierte. Dass die zahlreichen von W. de Worde benutzten Holzschnitte und grossen Initialbuchstaben uns bei der chronologischen Fixierung seiner Drucke von bedeutendem Nutzen sein würden, ist selbstverständlich. Ehe an diese Arbeit zu denken ist, müsste sich allerdings die Direction des British Museum zu einer W. de Worde-Ausstellung entschliessen.

³⁾ See the reproductions in the *Transactions of the Bibliographical Society*, VI. 36, and in Mr A. W. Pollard's *Miracle Plays*, 4th ed., 1904.

figure, except that the part cut away is less, being merely the junction of the leaves below the feet and the front of the left shoe ¹⁾. The block appears in its earlier form on R 3, while on R 6 it has been cut down to its size in *Youth*.

We can thus say that the Lambeth fragment was printed not earlier than 1528. The fact that the blocks shew considerably more wear and damage than in the *Kalender* would incline one to place it rather later.

The central cut I have not yet found elsewhere though I have met with several very similar figures.

Professor Bang has pointed out an even stronger piece of evidence of the connection of Wynkyn de Worde with this book than that of the wood-cuts, which might conceivably have been lent by him to another printer, in the fact that the curious initial I on A 1 of the fragment ²⁾ also occurs on A iij of *The Dyetary of ghostly helthe* printed by him in 1520 ³⁾. I have also found it in the 1528 *Kalender*, on Q 1^v, R 1^v and X 8^v.

¹⁾ At its first appearance there is a chain ornament below the block, but this, I suppose, did not form part of it.

²⁾ Of this initial also, as of the figures, there are several very similar blocks.

³⁾ Exemplar auf der Universitäts-Bibl. Louvain in einem Sammelband *Varia ascetica anglice* (Armoire VII, II, 146). Dieser wertvolle Band, der bis vor kurzer Zeit nicht catalogiert war, enthält die folgenden Stücke :

I. ¶ Here foloweth a veray deuoute treatyse (named Benyamyn) of the myghtes and vertues of mannes soule / & of the way to true contemplacyon / complyed by a noble & famous doctoure a mā of grete holynes & deuocyon / named Rycharde of saynt Vycor [fol. A bis C iij^v]. ¶ Here foloweth dyuers doctrynes deuoute & fruytfull / taken out of the lyfe of that glorious vyrgyne / & spouse of our lorde Saynt Katheryn of Seenes. And fyrst those whiche our lorde taught & shewed to herselfe / and syth these whiche she taught and shewed vn to others [fol. D bis D v^v; D vj^r wird durch einen Holzschnitt ausgefüllt, der sich schon auf A befindet]. ¶ Here begynneth a shorte treatyse of contemplacyon taught by our lorde Jhesu cryst / or taken out of the boke of Margery kempe ancesse of Lynne [D vj^v bis E iij^v]. ¶ Here foloweth a deuoute treatyse complyed by mayster walter Hylton of the songe of aungelles [E iij^r bis F iij^v]. ¶ Here after foloweth a deuoute treatyse called the Epystle of prayer [F v^r bis H^r]. ¶ Here foloweth also a veray necessary Epistle of dyscrecyon in styrynges of the soule [H^v bis I iij^v]. ¶ Here foloweth a deuoute treatyse of dyscernynge of spyrytes veray necessary for ghostly lyuers [I iij^r bis K vj^r, wo auch das Colophon : ¶ Imprynted at London in Poules chyrchyarde at the sygne of the Trynyste / by Henry Pepwell. In the yere of our lorde god .M.CCCCC. xxj. the xvj. daye of Nouembre. Auf K vj^v Pepwell's Druckerzeichen].

II. ¶ The Dyetary of ghostly helthe [A bis C vj^v, wo Col. : ¶ Imprynted by me wynkyn de worde. The yere of our lorde .M.CCCCC. &. xx. Of Nouëbre y .xx. daye. Folgt *ibid.* Druckerzeichen].

It seems unlikely that so small an initial as this would be borrowed and we may, I think, feel confident in ascribing this fragment to the press either of Wynkyn de Worde himself or of someone who came into possession of his type and wood-blocks. More than this we cannot say, though as Wynkyn de Worde continued to print until 1535 and executed many works of this character it is by no means unlikely that the work is his.

For the date of Waley's edition there is a certain amount of external evidence in that a book of «youghte charyte and humylyte» was entered to him in the Stationers' Register for 1557 (*S. R.*, ed. Arber, i. 75)¹. If we assume that he printed only one edition²,

III. ¶ The remedy ayenst the troubles of temptacyons [A bis D ij^v]. ¶ Here begynneth a deuoute medytacyō in sayenge deuoutly y^e psalter of our lady wth dyuers ensamples [D ij^v bis D vii^r, wo Coloph. : ¶ Here endeth a deuoute mydytacyon (*etc.*; wie oben) Inprynted at London in Flete strete at the sygne of y^e soñe. By wynkyn de worde. The yere of our lorde M. CCCCC. xix. the. xxi. daye of Januarius. Auf D viij^v Druckerz.].

IV. ¶ Rycharde Rolle hermyte of Hampull in his contemplacyons of the drede and loue of god with other dyuerse tytles as it sheweth in his table [A bis F iiij^v, wo Col. : ¶ Enprynted at London in Fletestrete in the sygne of the Sonne by me wynkyn de worde. Auf F iiij^r Holzschnitt; auf F iiij^v Druckerz.].

V. Einen am Anfang und Ende unvollständigen Tractat, den ich mit Mc Kerrows Hilfe als das «forthe boke of y^e folowyng Iesu cryst» der Countess of Rychemount habe identificieren können. Vergl. Br. Mus. (G. 12,041); der Catalog setzt das Stück zweifelnd ins Jahr 1515. Unserem Exemplar fehlen A und C vj.

VI. Einen unvollständigen Tractat. Auf A ij^r : ¶ Here begynneth a ryght profytable treatyse cōpendiously drawen out of many & dyuers wrytynges of holy men / to dyspose men to be vertuously occupyed in theyr myndes & prayers *u. s. w.* Fehlt Blatt C. Cvv : ¶ Praye for your broder Thomas Betson which for your soules y^e be come or shall come in to relygyon / drewe and made the contentes of this lytell quayer & exhortacion. necessary & nedefull to them that ben come & shall come to relygyon. ¶ Lerne to keepe your bokes clene &c. Cf. *Cambr. Un. Press Bull.* VI, 3.

VII. ¶ A full deuoute & gostely treatyse of y^e Imytacyō & folowyng y^e blessyd lyfe of our most mercyfull sauour cryst : cōpyled in Latyn by y^e ryght worshipfull doctor master Johñ Gerson / & translated in to englysshe the yere of our lorde. M. d. ij. by master wylliam atkynson doctor of diuynite / at y^e speciall request & cōmaūdement of y^e full excellent prynesse Margarete moder to oure souerayne lorde Kyng Henry the .vii. & Coūtesse of Rychemount & Derby [A fehlt; A ij bis O iiij^v, wo Coloph. : ¶ Here endeth the thyrd booke of Johñ Gerson / Emprynted in Lōdon by wynkyn de worde ī Fletestrete at the Sygne of the Sonne].

¹ Cf. oben p. xiii, Anm.

² As Waley continued to print until 1582 there is at least a possibility that he printed other editions. The fact that Copland issued one apparently within a few years of this seems to show that the book was fairly

a point on which we have no evidence whatever, we may suppose the book to have appeared in or soon after that year ¹⁾).

The block at the head of this edition is said by Collier (*Hist. of Dr. Poet.*, 1879, ii. 230 note) to be of frequent occurrence in books printed by Waley, but I have failed to find it elsewhere. It has every appearance of being of German origin.

From the three wood-cuts which head Copland's edition I have been able to learn little which is of assistance in dating it. The same block of the central figure « Youth » is used for « Boũgrace » in Copland's edition of *Jack Fuggler* which though not dated may with some confidence be assigned to 1562, in which year it was entered in the Stationers' Register (S.R., ed. Arber, i. 202). So far as can be judged by Ashbee's facsimile ²⁾ the block is precisely in the same condition as in *Youth*. The general appearance of the books is much the same, we find the same lack of black letter Y's in both, and altogether it seems reasonable to suppose them to be of the same date.

William Copland succeeded Robert Copland, who was presumably his father or brother, at the sign of the Rose Garland in Fleet Street in or about 1548. Some five years later he seems to have left this house and after 1553 generally uses in his dated books the imprint « at London » with no more definite address. In his undated books we find, besides the Rose-garland, the address at Lothbury, as in *Youth*, and « The Three Cranes » in the Vintry. I have not however succeeded in finding either of these last two addresses in a dated book. The last entry of a book to Copland in the Stationers' Register is in 1567-8, his last dated book seems to have been published in 1561.

On the whole it would probably be safe to place the printing of this edition between 1553 ³⁾ and 1567 and we shall probably be not far wrong if we assign it to 1562 ⁴⁾, the year in which *Jack Fuggler* was presumably issued.

popular. [Eine Ausgabe von 1565 wird in *Theatrical Records : or, An Account of English Dramatic Authors, and their Works*, London, Dodsley, 1756, p. 17 erwähnt. Die Angabe geht wohl auf die Sammlungen Coxeter's zurück? *Youth* befand sich in Captain Cox's Bibliothek; cf. *Captain Cox, his Ballads and Books* etc. by F. J. Furnivall (= Ballad Soc. vol. VII) pp. CXVIII ff. und 30].

¹⁾ Aber schwerlich unter Elisabeth, da es in der katholischen « Redaction » (ll. 35, 762) vorliegt.

²⁾ It must not be judged by the reproduction in Hazlitt's *Dodsley*, which is abominable. For another of the numerous cuts of this figure see the titlepage of Skot's *Everyman* (*Materialien* IV).

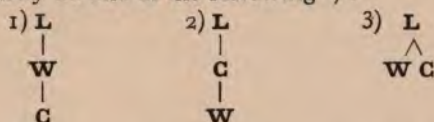
³⁾ This date is given on the evidence of the address, but the « protestant » alterations which appear in this text, see p. xxiii, make it practically certain that it did not appear earlier than 1558.

⁴⁾ This is the date assigned to it with a query in the Brit. Mus. Catalogue. I do not know how it was arrived at.

§ 6. The fact that the three texts of *Youth* resemble each other very closely and that important variations are remarkably few in number would at first sight lead one to suppose that their relationship to one another was more simple than is actually the case and might seem to render it a waste of space and trouble to give all the texts in full. It so happens however that the edition on which a reprint would most naturally be based is only represented by a fragment, while, of the other two, the one which in certain important readings seems more closely to follow the original version is the less correctly printed, and there is thus no text so much superior to the others that it can be taken without hesitation as the one which a modern editor would be bound to follow. This being so, some will no doubt prefer to have the materials for a detailed comparison of the extant texts.

As has been said in discussing the dates of printing of the three editions there seems every reason for considering the Lambeth fragment to be the earliest. Not only does the style of the typography resemble that of the early part of the sixteenth century rather than that of the middle, a point which in a book of this kind is of no great value as evidence, but we find the text to be correct in a number of cases where **W** and **C** have errors of a kind which are more easily made than detected by a printer ¹).

Now if **L** were the earliest of the three editions and if there were no others besides these three, their relationship to one another would necessarily be one of the following ²) :



¹) Such as *monet* for *manet* in l. 14, *fayre* for *bygge* in l. 49. *For the* for *Fro thy* in l. 71, *me call* for *call me* in l. 222. In a few cases however **W** and **C** correct **L** as, particularly, in the speakers' names on A 2^v.

The question as to whether **L** is the original edition cannot, I think, be answered without more evidence than we have at present. In this connection it may, however, be worth while to point out that we find in **L** no such irregularity in the number of lines to the page as in **W**, where, evidently in consequence of the employment of a larger block at the head of the work than that used by the printer who first divided the matter into pages, it was found necessary to give an extra line on A 2, besides altering the position of a speaker's name on A 1^v. The greater regularity in the use of ¶ before the speakers' names than is found in **W** and **C** is what we should expect in an original edition, though as evidence this is of little value.

²) It is hardly necessary to observe that the general page for page correspondence of the three editions, as well as their similarity in other respects renders it practically impossible that they should have been printed from different manuscripts and at least improbable that two or more of them should have been set up independently from the same manuscript.

We shall see that no one of the three relationships proposed is in accordance with the facts. To take them in order :

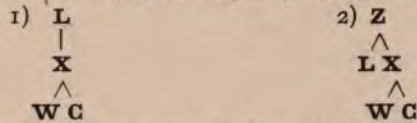
1) The theory that **C** was printed from **W** is negated by a comparison of the readings in ll. 5, 19, 96, 110, supported in a less degree by those in ll. 97, 135, 183, 220, 224 etc., in all which **C** agrees with **L** against **W**. Further, in a large number of cases where we have not the text of **L** for comparison **C** has a reading which is evidently more correct than that given by **W**. In some of these we might suppose emendation by a proof-reader but in others this seems hardly likely, cf., for example, the readings in ll. 45, 181, 344, 398, 453, 545, 623, 691, 756, 776, 784. There can, I think, be no doubt whatever that the text from which **C** was printed was considerably freer from misprints than **W**, though, as will be shown later, it must in many respects have closely resembled this edition.

2) That **C** was printed from **L** and that **W** was printed from **C** is not only unlikely in view of the reasons given elsewhere for thinking **C** to have been printed some years later than **W** but is shown to be impossible by the important difference of reading in l. 35, where **W** agrees with **L** in having *Maye singe no masse without charitie*, while **C** has *Maie not lyue without charitye*. As it is obviously impossible that the reading of the earlier edition can have been restored by a corrector's guess, it is hardly necessary to discuss this proposed relationship further, but other evidence might be found, if required; in the readings in ll. 175, 199 where **W** again agrees with **L** against **C**; in the fact that in l. 251 **W** gives correctly a speaker's name which is dropped by **C** in a place where the error would not be readily noticed by a printer, namely, in the first line of a sheet; and, lastly, in the absence from **W** of certain misprints found in **C** as that of *superbis* for *superbia* in l. 388 ⁴).

3) It is not less easy to show that our third supposition is impossible. Were both **C** and **W** printed independently from **L** there would obviously be no reason for a misprint absent from **L** to be found in both of them, nor in general for them to agree against **L**, except perhaps in the correction of evident misprints in the earlier text. In several cases, however, we find in both **C** and **W** misprints which are absent from **L**, as in ll. 14, 128, 211, 222, while still more frequently these texts agree in readings against **L**, as in ll. 5, 49, 56, 65, 71, 93, 104, 109, 122, 129, 131, and many more. Note also the agreement of spelling against **L** in ll. 15, 24, 39, 72, 139, 171, 190, &c. and of punctuation in ll. 88, 143, 209, 218, &c., and the correction in **W** and **C** of the speakers names on A 2^v.

⁴) This variation in reading has, by an unfortunate confusion, been omitted from the Textual Notes. It is the first *superbia* in the line which is misprinted.

We thus see that neither can **C** have been printed from **L**, nor **L** from **C**, and that, though both these texts may well have been printed from the same edition, that edition cannot have been **L**, and we are therefore driven to suppose one or more editions to have been lost. If only one edition (which we may call **X**) is lost, our scheme will take the first of the forms given below ; if, as I think more probable, two are lost, namely **Z**¹⁾ and **X**, the second :



As regards the relative merits of the texts it need only be said that while the evident alterations made in **C** in l. 35, *Maie not lyue* for *Maye singe no masse*, and in l. 762 *bokes* for *bedes*, changes doubtless introduced to avoid references to things associated with Romanism, must lead us to regard **W** as representing the original text more closely than **C**, at the same time this text is on the whole less correctly printed than **C**. A modern editor constructing an eclectic text would doubtless first follow **L** so far as it goes, then **C**, correcting from **W** in cases where there has been intentional change of reading in the former.

§ 7. The present reprint of the texts is intended to follow the originals as accurately as possible in all respects : on certain points, however, a few remarks seem desirable.

1. The early editions have of course only one character for capital I and J, and one for U and V. These two letters have here been represented in all cases, according to the usual practise, by I and V, these being the forms in which they would have appeared if the original printers had employed Roman type instead of black letter.

2. The speakers names have been placed in as nearly as possible the same position as in the originals, except that, in order to allow room for the numbering of the lines, the column of names is here somewhat further off from the text than in the quartos.

3. The spacing of words, which, especially in **C**, is very irregular, has been normalised. In a few cases however where it seemed impossible to determine whether words are actually divided or not a thin space has been used. It should be remembered that early type is by no means always accurately cast ; we cannot take it for granted that the face is central on the body or that the body is of the same width in two similar letters.

4. In Copland's edition we find very few black letter Y's, a lower-

¹⁾ For the reason given in a note on the previous page we cannot suppose **Z** to have been the original manuscript and **L** and **X** to have been printed independently from it. It must have been a printed edition.

XXIV

case letter or a Roman capital being generally used instead ¹⁾. The latter is here represented by Y.

5. In the same text a form of W is employed which in some of his other books ²⁾ the printer used indiscriminately for W and w. This has been represented by a capital W of a smaller fount. See ll. 63, 112, &c.

6. Copland had also two sizes of C. Unfortunately the two which were available for the present reprint are so nearly alike that it is a matter of some difficulty to distinguish them. As it is, they can I think be distinguished by anyone really desirous of so doing (see the two in ll. 122, 125). I may say that the larger one should properly be the full height of the body of the type.

7. Lastly, in Copland's text many of the stops have dropped away at the end of the speakers' names, while others are in process of doing so, being at varying distances from the word to which they belong. It was not thought necessary to reproduce this last irregularity.

It seems well to mention that for whatever errors there may be in the reprint of the texts the present writer is alone responsible.

§ 8. STAGE DIRECTIONS :

- 1. Enter Charity.
- 39. Enter Youth.
- 197. Exit Charity.
- 209. Enter Riot.
- 320. Exit Riot and returns with Pride.
- 381. Exit Pride.
- 389. Re-enter Pride with Lechery.
- 470. Enter Charity.
- 540. Exeunt Youth, Pride, Riot, and Lechery.
- 556. Enter Humility.
- 582. Enter Youth, Riot, and Pride.
- 742. Exit Pride.
- 753. Exit Riot.

¹⁾ We find exactly the same peculiarity in *Jack Juggler*.

²⁾ For instance in the Troy-book of 1553 and the *Fourre Sonnes of Aimon*, 1554.

Thēterlude of youth.



Iesu that his armes dyd sprede
 And on a tree was done to dead
 from all perils he you defende
 I desyre audpence tyl I haue made an ende:
 For am come from God aboue
 To occuppe his lawes to your behoue
 And am named Charpyte
 There maye no man saued be
 wythout the helpe of me
 For he that Charpyte doth refuse
 Othervertues thought he do vse

A. i.

without charitye it wyl not be
 For it is written in the faythe
 Qui manet in charitate in deo monet
 15 I am the gate I tell the
 Of heauen that ioyful citee
 Ther maye no man thider come
 But of charyty he must haue some
 Or ye may not come iwis
 20 Vnto heauen the citee of blysse
 Therfore charitie who wil hym take
 A pure soule it wyl him make
 Before the face of God
 In the .A. B. C. of bokes the least
 25 yt is written deus charitas est
 Lo charytie is a great thinge
 Of all vertues it is the kynge
 Whan God in earth was here liuinge
 Of charyti he found none endinge
 30 I was planted in his hart
 We two might not departe
 Out of hys harte I dyd sprynge
 Throughe the myght of the heauen kinge
 And all prestes that be
 35 Maye singe no masse without charitie
 And chary to them they do not take
 Thei may not receyue him that did them make
 And all thys worlde of noughte
 youthe. ¶ A backe felowes and gyue me roume
 40 Or I shall make you to auoyde sone
 I am goodle of persone
 I am pereles where euer I come
 My name is youth I tell the
 I florysh as the vine tre
 45 who may be likeneth vnto me

- In my youthe and Iolytye
 My hearte is royall and bushed thicke
 My body plyaunt as a hasel styck
 Mine armes be bothe fayre and strong
 50 My fingers be both faire and longe
 My chest bigge as a tunne
 My legges be full lighte for to runne
 To hoppe and daunce and make mery
 By the masse I recke not a chery
 55 What so euer I do
 I am the heyre of my fathers lande
 And it is come into my hande
 I care for nomore
 ¶ Are you so disposed to doo charite.
 60 To folowe vyce and let vertue go
 Ye syr euen so youthe,
 For nowe a dayes he is not set by
 Without he be vnthryfte
 You had nede to aske God mercye charite.
 65 Why do you so prase your body
 Why knaue what is that to the youthe.
 wylt thou let me to prayse my body
 why shuld I not praise it & it be goodli
 I wil not let for the
 70 What shal it be whan thou shalt flyt charite.
 For the wealth into the pyt
 Therfore of it be not to boolde
 Least thou forthink it whan thou art olde
 ye maye be lykened to a tre
 75 In youth floryshyng with royalte
 And in age it is cut downe
 And to the fyre is throwne
 So shalt thou but thou amende
 Be burned in hel without ende
 80 ye horson trowest thou so youthe.

[4]

Be ware leaste thou thyder go
Hence caytyfe go thy way
Or with my dagger I shal the slay
Hens knaue out of this place
85 Or I shall lay the on the face
Sayest thou that I shal go to hel
For euer more there to dwel
I had leuerthou had euyl fare
Charite ¶ A yet syr do by my rede
90 And aske mercy for thy mysdede
And y^u shalt be an herytoure of blysse
Where al ioye and myrthe is
Where thou shal se a gloryus syght
Of aūgeles singyng w^t saintes bright
95 Before the face of God
youth. ¶ What syrs abowe the sky
I hah nede of a ladder to climbe so hie
But what and the ladder slyppe
Than I am deceyuēd yet
100 And if I fal I catche a quecke
I may sortune to breke my necke
And that ioynste is yll to set
Nay nay not so
Charite ¶ O yet remember cal to thy minde
105 The mercy of God passeth al thyng
For it is wryten by noble clerkes
The mercye of God passeth all werkes
That witnesseth holy scrypture saynge thus
Miseratio domini super omnia opera eius
110 Therfore doute not goodes grace
Ther of is plenty in euery place
youth. ¶ what me thynke ye be clerkyshe
For ye speake good gibbryshe
Syr I pray you and you haue any store

- 115 Soyle me a questyon or ye cast out any more
 Least whan your connyng is all done
 My question haue no solucyon
 Syr and it please you thys
 Why do men eate mustred with salfishes
- 120 Sir I praye you soile me thys question
 That I haue put to your discrecyon
 ¶ This question is but vanitie charite.
 yt longeth not to me
 Suche questions to assoyle
- 125 ¶ Sir by god that me dere bought youth.
 I se your connyng is littell or nought
 And I shuld folowe your scole
 Sone ye wold make a fole
 Therfore crake no longer here
- 130 Least I take you on the eare
 And make your head to ake
 ¶ Sir it falleth not for me to fight charite.
 Nether by day ne be night
 Therfore do my counsayle I saye
- 135 Than to heuen thou shalt haue thy way
 ¶ No syr I thynke ye wyll not fighte youth.
 But to take a mannes purs in the night
 ye wyll not say nay
 For suche holy caitifes
- 140 Were wonte to be theues
 And such wolde be hanged as hye
 As a man may se with his eye
 In faith this same is true
 ¶ God saue euery christen body charite.
- 145 From such euell destenye
 And sende vs of his grace
 In heuen to haue a place
 ¶ Nay nay I warrant the youth.

- He hathe no place for the
 150 Wenest thou he wyll haue suche fooles
 To syt on his gaie stooles
 Naye I warrant the naye
- Humi- ¶ Well sir I put me in goddes wyll
 litye. whether he wyll me saue or spyll
 155 And sir I pray yon do so
 And truste in god what so euer ye do
- youthe. ¶ Syr I praye the olde thy peace
 And talke to me of no goodnes
 And soone loke thou go thy waye
 160 Leste with my dagger I the slaye
 In faythe yf thou mene my harte
 Thou shalte be wearye of thy parte
 Or thou and I haue done
- charite. ¶ Thynke what God suffered for the
 165 His armes to be spred vpon a tree
 A knight with a speare opened his side
 In his harte appeared a wounde wyde
 That bought both you and me
- youthe. ¶ Goddes faste what is that to me
 170 Thou dawte wylte thou rede me
 In my youth to lose my ioilytie
 Hence knaue and go thy waye
 Or wythmy dagger I shall the slaye
- charite. ¶ O syr heare what I you tell,
 175 And be ruled after my counsell
 That ye might syt in heuen hye
 with God and his company
- youthe. ¶ A yet of God thou wylte not ceasse
 Tyll I fyght in good earneste
 180 On my fayth I tell the true
 yf I fyght I tell the true
 All the dayes of thy lyfe

- ¶ Syr I se well none otherwise be
 I wyll go to my brother Humilitie
 185 And take good counsayle of hym
 Howe it is best to be do theryn
 ye mary sire I pray you of that
 Me thinke it were a good sight of your backe
 I wolde se your heles hither
 190 And your brother and you together
 Fettred fine fast
 I wys and I had the kay
 ye shulde singe wel away
 Or I let you lose
 195 ¶ Fare well my maysters euerychone
 I wyll come agayne anone
 And tel you howe I haue done *Exit*
 ¶ And thou come hither agayne
 I shall sende the hens in y^e diuels name
 200 What now, I maye haue my space
 To iet here in thys place
 Before I myght not stere
 whan the churle charitie was here
 But nowe amonge al thys chere
 205 I wold I had some company here
 I wis my brother Riot wold helpe me
 For to beate charitye
 And his brother to
 ¶ Huffa, huffa who calleth after me
 210 I am Riot ful iolyte
 My heart as light as the wynde
 and allon Riot is my mynde
 where so euer I go
 But wote ye what I do here
 215 To seke youth my compere
 Fayne of hym I wolde haue a sight

charite.

youth.

charite.

youth.

Ryot.

But my lippes hange in my lyght
 God spede master youth by my faie
 youthe. Welcom Ryot in the deuels waye
 220 who brought the hither to
 Ryot. That dyd my legges I tell the
 Me thought thou dyd me call
 And I am come now here
 To make roiall there
 225 And tell the how I haue done
 youthe. what I wende thou hadst ben hanged
 But I se thou arte escaped
 For it was tolde me heere
 you toke a man on the eare
 230 That his purse in your bosome did flye
 And so in newegate ye dyd lye
 Ryot. So it was I beshrewe your parte
 I come lately from Newgate
 But I am as readye to make good chere
 235 As he that neuer came there
 For and I haue spendyng
 I wyll make as mery as a kynge
 And care not what I do
 For I wyll not lye longe in prison
 240 But wyll get forthe soone
 For I haue learned a pollycie
 That wyll lose me lyghtlye
 And sone let me go
 youthe. I loue well thy discretyon
 245 For thou arte all of one condicion
 Thou arte stable and stedfast of mynde
 And not chaungable as the wynde
 But sir I praye you at the leaste
 Tell me more of that ieste
 250 That thou tolde me ryght nowe

- ¶ Moreouer I shall tell the Ryot.
 The mayre of London sent for me
 Forth of Newgate for to come
 For to preche at Tyborne.
- 255 ¶ By our Lady he dyd promote the youthe.
 To make the preche at the galowe tre
 But syr how diddest thou scape
- ¶ Verely syr the rope brake Ryot.
 And so I fell to the ground
- 260 And ran away safe and sound
 Be thy way I met with a courtiers lad
 And twenty nobles of gold in hys purs he had
 I toke the ladde on the eare
 Besyde his horse I felled him there
- 265 I toke his purs in my hande
 And twenty nobles therin I fand
 Lorde howe I was mery.
- ¶ Goddes fote thou diddest ynoughe there youthe.
 For to be made knight of the colere.
- 270 ¶ Ye syr I truste to God all myght Ryot.
 At the nexte cessions to be dubbed a knight
- ¶ Now syr by thys lyght youthe.
 That wolde I fayne se
 And I plyght the so God me saue
- 275 That a surer colere thou shalt haue
 And because gold colers be so good chepe
 Vnto the roper I shal speke
 To make the one of a good pryce
 And that shalbe of warrantyse.
- 280 ¶ youth I pray the haue a doo Ryot.
 And to the tauerne let vs go
 And we will drynke diuers wine
 And the cost shal be myne
 Thou shalt not pay one peny iwis

- 285 yet thou shalt haue a wenche to kysse
 whan so euer thou wylte
- youthe. ¶ Mary Ryot I thanke the
 That thou wylt be stowe it on me
 And for thy pleasure so be it
- 290 I wold not charity shuld vs mete
 And turne vs agayne
 For right nowe he was with me
 And said he wolde go to Humilitie
 And come to me agayne
- Ryot. 295 ¶ Let him come if he will
 He were better to bide styll
 And he gyue the croked langage
 I wyll laye him on the visage
 And that thou shalt se sone
- 300 How lightly it shall be done
 And he wyl not be ruled with knockes
 we shall set him in the stockes
 To heale his sore shinnes
- youthe. ¶ I shall helpe the if I can
- 305 To dryue awaye that hang man
 Herke Riot thou shalt vnderstande
 I am heyre of my fathers land
 And nowe they be come to my hand
 Me thynke it were best therfore
- 310 That I had one man more
 To wayte me vpon
- Ryot. ¶ I can spede the of a seruaunte of pryce
 That wil do the good seruice
 I se him go here be side
- 315 Some men call him mayster pryde
 I sweare by God in Trinitie
 I wyll go fetchehim vnto the
 And that euen anone

- For thy counsell that is so good
 And I commit me euen nowe
- 355 Vnder the techynge of Ryot and you
- Ryot. ¶ Lo youth I tolde you
 That he was a lustye felowe
- youthe. ¶ Mary syr I thanke the
 That you wolde brynge hym vnto me
- Pryde. 360 ¶ Syr it were expedyente that ye had a wife
 To liue with her all youre life
- Ryot. ¶ A wyfe nay nay for God auowe
 He shall haue fleshe inoughe
 For by God that me dere bought
- 365 Ouer muche of one thinge is nought
 The deuyl sayd he had leuer burne al his lyfe
 Than ones for to take a wife
 Therfore I saye so god me saue
 He shall no wife haue
- 370 Thou haste a syster fair and fre
 I knowe well hys lemman she wyll be
 Therfore I wolde she were here
 That we might go and make good chere
 At the wine some where
- youthe. 375 ¶ I pray you hither thou do her brynge
 For she is to my likinge
- Pryde. ¶ Syr I shall do my diligence
 To bringe her to your presence
- youthe. ¶ Hye the apace and come agayn
- 380 To haue a sight I wolde be faine
 Of that lady fre
- Ryot. ¶ Syr in faith I shall tell you true
 She is a freshe and faire of hue
 And verye propre of bodye
- 385 Men call her Lady Lechery
- youthe. ¶ My herte burneth by God of myght

- Till of that lady I haue a syght
 Intret superbia cū luxuria et dica superbia
 ¶ Syr I haue fulfilled your entent Pryde.
 390 And haue brought you in thys present
 That you haue sent me fore
 ¶ Thou art a redy messengere youthe.
 Come hither to me my herte so dere
 ye be welcome to me as the hert in my body
 395 ¶ Syr I thāke you and at your pleasure I am Lecheri
 ye be the same vnto me
 ¶ Maisters wyl ye to tauerne walk youthe.
 A worde with you here wyll I talke
 And gyue you the wine
 400 ¶ Gentle man I thanke you verely Lecheri
 And I am all redye
 To waite you vpon
 ¶ What sister lecherye Ryot.
 ye be welcome to our companye
 405 ¶ Well wanton well, fye for shame Lecheri
 So sone ye do expresse my name
 what if no man shuld haue knowne
 I wis I shal you bete, well wanton well
 ¶ A lytell pretye nylet Ryot.
 410 ye be well nise God wote
 ye be a lytell prety pye, iwis ye go ful gingerie
 ¶ Wel I se your false eye Lecheri
 winketh on me full wantonly
 ye be full wanton iwis
 415 ¶ Pryde I thanke you of your laboure youthe.
 That you had to fecth thys fayre floure
 ¶ Lo youth I tolde the Pryde.
 That I wolde brynge her with me
 Sir I pray you tel me nowe
 420 Howe doth she lyke you

- youthe. ¶ Verely wel she pleased me
 For she is courteis gentyll and fre
 Howe do you fayre Ladye
 Howefare you tell me
- Lecheri⁴²⁵ ¶ Syr if it please you, I do well ynowe
 And the better that you wyl wite
- youthe. ¶ Riot I wolde be at the tauerne fayne
 Least charitie vs mete and turne vs agayne
 Than wold I be sory because of thys farye ladi
- Ryot. ⁴³⁰ ¶ Let vs go agayne be tyme
 That we maye be at the wyne
 Or euer that he come
- Pryde. ¶ Hie the apace and go we hence
 we wil let for none expence
- youthe. ⁴³⁵ ¶ Now we wil fil the cup and make good chere
 I trust I haue a noble here
 Herke sirs for God almightie
 Herest thou not howe they fight
 In fayth we shal them part
- ⁴⁴⁰ Yf there be any wine to sell
 They shall no longer together dwell
 No than I be shrewe my herte
- Ryot, ¶ No syr so mote I the
 Let not thy seruaūtes fight within the
- ⁴⁴⁵ For it is a carefull lyfe
 Euermore to lyue in strife
 Therefore yf ye wyll be ruled bi mi tale
 We will go tothe ale
 And se howe we can do
- ⁴⁵⁰ I truste to God that sitteth on hye
 To lese that lyttell companye
 With in an houre or two
- Pride. ¶ Now let vs goo for goodes sake
 And se howe merye we can make

- 455 ¶ Now lette vs go a pace Ryot.
 And I belast there I be shrewe my face
- ¶ Nowe let vs go that we were there youthe.
 To make this Ladye some chere
- ¶ Verelye sir I thanke the Lecheri
 460 That ye wyll bestowe it on me
 And whan it please you on me to call
 My heart is yours bodye and all
- ¶ Faire Ladye I thanke the youthe.
 On the same wyse ye shall haue me
- 465 whan so euer ye please
 Riot we tarye very longe Pryde.
 we wyl go euen now with a lusty songe Ryot.
 In fayth I wyll be rector chorye Pryde.
 Go to it then hardely, and let vs be agate youthe.
 470 Abide felowe a worde with the charite.
 whether go ye tell me
 Abyde and here what I shall you tell
 And be ruled by my counsel
- ¶ Naye no felowe ne yet mate Pryde.
 475 I trowe thy felowe be in Newgate
 Shal we tell the whether we go
 Nay iwis good Iohn a Pepo
 Who learned the thou mistaught man
 To speake so to a gentylman
- 480 Thoughe his clothes be neuer so thine
 yet he is come of noble kinne
 Thoughe thou gyue him suche a mocke
 yet he is come of a noble stocke
 I let the well to wite
- 485 ¶ What syr Iohn what saye ye Ryot.
 wolde you be fetred nowe
 Thynke nat to long I pray you
 It mye fortune come sone ynowe

Charite (*youthe.*) ye shall thynke it a lytell soone.
 490 ¶ yet syrs let thys cease
 And let vs talke of goodnes
Youthe (*charite.*) He turned his tale he is a ferde
 But faith he shalbe skerd
 He weneth by flatteryng to please vs againe
 495 But he laboureth all in vayne
charite. ¶ Syr I pray you me not spare
 For nothinge I do care
 That ye can doe to me
Ryot. ¶ No horeson sayst thou so
 500 Holde him pride and let me go
 I shall set a prayre of rynges
 That shall sit to his shinnes
 And that euen a none.
Pride. ¶ Hye the apace and come agayne
 505 And bringe with he ta good chaine
 To holde him here stil.
charite ¶ Iesu that was borne of Mare milde
 From all euyl he vs shielde
 And sende you grace to amende
 510 Or oure lyfe be at an ende
 For I tell you trewlye
 That ye lyue full wickedlye
 I praye God it amende
Ryot, ¶ Lo syrs loke what I bringe
 515 Is not thys a ioly ringinge
 By my trouth I trowe it be
 I will go with of charitie
 How sayest thou mayster charitie
 Dothe this geare please the.
charite. 520 ¶ They please me well in dede
 The more sorowe the more mede
 For God saide whyle he was man

- Beati qui persecutionē patiūtur ppter iusticiā
 Vnto his apostles he sayde so
- 525 To teache them howe they shulde do
 ¶ we shall se how they can please Pride.
 Sit downe sir and take youre ease
 Me thinke these same were ful meete
 To go about your fayre feete
- 530 ¶ By my truthe I you tell youthe.
 They wolde become him very well
 Therfore hye that they were on
 Vnto the tauerne that we were gone
 ¶ That shall ye se anone Ryot,
- 535 Howe soone they shall be on
 And after we wyll not tary longe
 But go hence with a mery songe Pryde.
 ¶ Let vs begyn all at once youthe.
 ¶ Nowe haue at it by cockes bones
- 540 And soone let vs goo charite.
 ¶ Lo maisters here you maye see beforne
 That the weede ouergroweth the corne
 Nowe maie ye see all in this tide
 How vice is taken, and vertue set aside
- 545 yonder ye maye see youth is stable
 But euermore chaungeable
 And the nature of men is frayle
 That he wotteth not what may auayle
 Vertue for to make
- 550 O good Lorde it is a pitifull case
 Sith God hath lent man wyt and grace
 To chose of good and euyl
 That man shulde voluntarylye
 To suche thynges him selfe applye
- 555 That his soule shuld spyll
 ¶ Christ y was crucified & crowned w̄ thorne humili.
 C.i.

*They chaunge
 charite to sho
 & go off to tam*

- And of a virgin for man was borne
 Some knowledge sende to me
 Of my brother Charitye
- charite. 560 ¶ Dere brother humilitie
 ye be welcome vnto me
 Where haue ye be so longe.
- humili. ¶ I shall do you to vnderstande
 That I haue sayd myne euensonge
- 565 But sir I praye you tel me now
 Howe this case happened to you
- charite. ¶ I shall tell you anone
 The felowes that I tolde you on
 Haue me thus arayed
- humili. 570 Sir I shall vndo the bandes
 From your feete and your handes
 Sir I praye you tell me anone
 whether they be gone
 And when they come againe
- charite. 575 ¶ Sir to the tauerne they begone
 And they wyll come againe anone
 And that shall you see
- humili. ¶ Then wyll we them exhorte
 Vnto vertue to resorte, & so forsake syn
- charite. 580 ¶ I will helpe you that I can
 To conuert that wicked man
- youthe. ¶ A backe galantes and loke vnto me
 And take me for your speciall
 For I am promoted to hye degree
- 585 By ryght I am kinge eternal
 Neither duke ne Lorde, Baron ne knight
 That maye be lykened vnto me
 They be subdued to me by ryght
 As seruantes to their masters shulde be
- humili. 590 ¶ ye be welcome to thys place here

*Enter Ryot, Priests
 Youthe*

we thinke ye labour all in vayne
 wherefore your braynes we wyll stere
 And kele you a lytel agayne

¶ Saiest thou my braynes thou wylt stere youthe.

595 I shall laye the on the eare
 were thou borne in trumpington
 and brought vp at Hogges norton
 By my faith it semeth so
 well go knaue go

600 ¶ Do by our counsell and our rede charite.
 And aske mercye for thy mysdede
 And endeuer the for goddes sake
 For thy sinnes amendes to make
 Or euer that thou die

605 ¶ Harke youth for god auowe Ryot.
 He wolde haue the a sainte nowe
 But youth I shall you tell
 A yonge sainte an olde deuyll
 Therfore I holde the a foole

610 And thou folowe his scole
 I warrant thee I wyll not do soo youthe.
 I wyll be ruled by you two

¶ Then shall ye do well Pryde.
 yf ye be ruled by our counsell

615 we wyll bringe you to hye degree
 And promote you to dignitie
 ¶ Sir, it is a pitifull case humili.
 That ye wolde forsake grace
 And to vyce applye

620 ¶ Whie knaue dothe it geue thee youthe.
 Thou shalt not answer for me
 when my soule hangeth on the hedge once
 Then take thou and caste stones.
 As faste as thou wylte

- charite.625 ¶ Syr if it please you to do thus
 Forsake them and do after vs
 The better shall you do
- Ryot. ¶ Syre he shall do well inowe
 Though he be ruled by neither of you
 630 Therfore crake no longer here
 Least you haue on the eare
 And that a good knocke
- Pride. ¶ Lyghtlye se thou auoyde the place
 Or I shall gyue the on the face
 635 youth I trowe that he wolde
 Make you holy or ye be olde
 And I swere by the rode
 It is tyme inoughe to be good
 Whan that ye be olde
- youth. 640 ¶ Syr by my truthe I the say
 I wyll make mery whiles I may
 I can not tell you howe long
- Ryot. ¶ ye sir so mote I thryue
 Thou art not certayne of thy life
 645 Therfore thou were a starke foole
 Ro leue myrthe and folowe their scole
- humili. ¶ Syr I shall him exhorte
 Vnto vs to resorte
 And you to forsake
- Pride. 650 ¶ Aske him if he wyll do so
 To forsake vs and folowe you two
 Nay I warrant you nay
- humili. ¶ That shall you se euen anone
 I wyll vnto him gone
 655 And se what he will saye
- Ryot. ¶ Hardely go on thy waye
 I knowe well he will saye naye
- youth. ¶ Ye syr be God that me dere bought

- Me think ye laboure all for nought
 660 Wenest thou that I wyll for the
 Or thy brother Charytie
 Forsake thys good companye
 Nay I warrant the
 ¶ No mayster I praye you of that
 665 For anye thyng for sake vs nat
 and all oure counsell rule you by
 ye may be Emperour or ye dye
 ¶ While I haue life in my body
 Shall I be ruled by Riot and the
 670 ¶ Sir than shall ye do well
 For we be true as stele
 Syr can teache you to play at the dice
 At the quenes game and at the Iryshe
 The Treygobet and the hasarde also
 675 And many other games mo
 Also at the cardes I can theche you to play
 At the triump and one and thyrtye
 Post, pinion and also aumsase
 And at ad other they call dewesace
 680 yet I can tel you more & ye shyll con me thanke
 Pinke and drinke and also at the blanke
 And many sportes mo
 ¶ I thanke the Riot so mote I the
 For the counsell thou haste geuen me
 685 I will folowe thy minde in euery thinge
 And guide me after thy learnynge
 ¶ Youth leue that counsell for it is nought
 And amende that thou hast mys wrought
 That thou maist saue that God hath boughte
 690 ¶ What saye ye mayster charitie
 whath hath God bought
 By my trowth I knowe not

Pride.

youth.

Ryot.

youth.

charite.

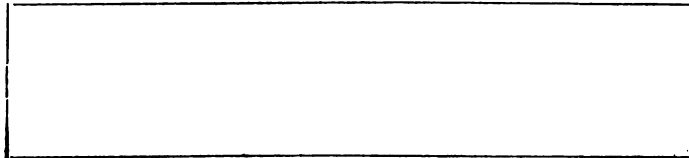
youth.

whether that he goeth in white or blacke
 He came neuer at the stues
 695 Nor in no place where I do vse
 I wis he bought not my cap
 Nor yet my ioylie hat
 I wot not what he hath bought for me
 And he bought any thyng of myne
 700 I wyll geue hym a quarte of wyne
 The nexte tyme I hym meete
 charite. ¶ Sir this he dyd for the
 When thou wast bonde he made the free
 And bought the wyth his bloud
 youthe, 705 ¶ Sir I praye you tell me
 Howe may thys be
 That I knowe I was neuer bonde
 Vnto none in Englande
 charite. ¶ Sir I shall tell you
 710 Whan Adam had done greate trespas
 And out of paradise exiled was
 Then all the soles as I can you tell
 were in the bondage of the deuyll of hell
 Tyll the father of heauen of hys great mercie
 715 Sent the seconde person in Trinitie
 Vs for to redeme
 And so with his precyous bloude
 He bought vs on the roode
 And our soules dyd saue
 youthe. 720 ¶ Howe shulde I saue it tell me now
 and I wyll be ruled after you my soule to saue
 Ryot. ¶ What youth wyll you forsake me
 I wyll not forsake thee
 humili. ¶ I shall tell you shortely
 725 Knele downe and aske God mercye
 For that you haue offended

	Youth wylte thou do so	Pride.
	Folowe them and let vs go	
	Marye I trowe naye	
730	¶ Here all sinne I forsake	youth.
	And to God I me betake	
	Good Lorde I praye the haue no indignacion	
	That I a sinner shulde aske saluacyon	
	¶ Nowe thou muste forsake pryde	charite.
735	And all Riot set aside	
	¶ I wyll not him forsake	Pride.
	Neither early ne late	
	I wende he wolde not forsake me	
	But if it wyll none otherwise bee	
740	I wyll go my waye	
	¶ Sir I praye God be your spede	youth.
	and helpe your at your nede	
	¶ I am sure thou wilt not forsake me	Ryot.
	Nor I wyll not forsake thee	
745	¶ I forsake you also	youth.
	and wyll not haue with you to do	
	¶ And I forsake the vtterlye	Ryot.
	Fye on the caytife fye	
	Once a promise thou dyd me make	
750	That thou wolde me neuer forsake	
	But nowe I se it is harde	
	For to truste the wretched worlde	
	Fare well masters euerycheone.	humili.
	For your synne looke ye morne	
755	and euyll creatures loke ye tourne	
	For your name who maketh insicion	
	Saye it is good contricion	
	That for sinne doth morne	
	¶ Here is a newe araye	charite.
760	For to walke by the waye	

Your prayer for to saye
 Humili. ¶ Here be bedes for your deuocyon
 And kepe you from all temptacyon
 Let not vyce deuoure
 765 Whan ye se mysdoing men
 Good counsell geue them
 And teach them to amende
 youthe. ¶ For my synne I wyll morne
 All creatures I wyll turne
 770 and whan I see misdoinge men
 Good counsell I shall geue them
 and exorte them to to amende
 charite. ¶ Then shall ye be an heritour of blysse
 Where all ioye and myrth is
 youthe. 775 ¶ To the whiche eternall
 Go brynge the persons all
 Here beynge amen.
 humili. Thus haue we brought our matter to an ende
 Before the persons here present.
 780 Wolde euery man be contente
 Leaste onother daye we be shente.
 charite. ¶ We thanke all thys presente
 Of theyr meeke audyence
 humili. 784 ¶ Iesu that sytteth in heauen so hye
 Men and women that here be
 amen amen, for charitie.

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The Enterlude of Youth.



Iesu that his armes dyd sprede
 And on a tree was done to dead
 From all perils he you defende
 I desire audiance til I haue made an ende
 For I am come from God aboue
 To occupie his lawes to your behoue
 And am named Charitie
 There maye no man saued be
 without the helpe of me
 For he that Charitie doth refuse
 Other beccues though he do vse
 without Charitie it wyll not be
 For it is wrytten in the saithe



[26]

- Qui manet in charitate in deo monet
15 I am the gate I tell the
Of heauen that ioiful cytie
Ther maie no man thider come
But of charyty he must haue some
Or he may not come iwis
20 Vnto heauen the citie of blysse
therfore charitie who wil him take
Apure soule it wil him make
Before the face of God
In the .A. B. C. of bokes the least
25 Yt is writen deus charitas est
Lo charitie is a great thinge
Of all vertues it is the kinge
Whan God in earth was here liuinge
Of chariti he found none endinge
30 I was planted in his hart
We two might not departe
Out of his harte I did springe
throughe the might of the heauē king
And all preestes that be
35 Maie not lyue without charitye
And charitye to them they do not take
they may not receiue him that did them make
And all this worlde of noughte
* youth.
A backe felowes and giue me rounge
40 Or I shall make you to auoyde sone
I am goodlye of persone
I am pereles where euer I come
My name is youth I tell the
I florysh as the vine tre
45 Who may be likened vnto me
In my youthe and Iolitye

- My hearre is royall and bushed thicke
 My body plyaunt as a hasel styck
 Myne armes be bothe fayre and strong
 50 My fingers be both faire and longe
 My chest bigge as a tunne
 My legges be fnll lighte for to runne
 To hoppe and daunce and make mery
 By the masse I recke not a chery
 55 What so euer I do
 I am the heyre of my fathers lande
 And it is come into my hande
 I care for no more
 Are you so disposed to doo Charite
 60 To folowe vice and let vertue go
 Ye sir euen so youthc.
 For nowe a dayes he is not set by
 Without he be vnthriftye
 You had nede to aske God mercye Charite
 65 Why do you so prase your body
 Why knaue what is that to the youthe.
 wilt thou let me to prayse my body
 whi shuld I not praise it & it be goodli
 I will not let for the
 70 what shal it be whan thou shalt flyt Charite
 For the wealth into the pyt
 Therefore of it be not to boolde
 Least thou for think it whan y^u art old
 ye maye be lykened to a tre
 75 In youth floryshyng with royallte
 And in age it is cut downe
 And to the fyre is throwne
 So shalt thou but thou amende
 Be burned in hel without ende
 80 Ye horson trowest thou so A. ii. youthe.

My heere is royall and busshed thycke
 My body plyaunt as a hasyll stycke
 Myne armes be bothe bygge and stronge
 50 My fyngers be bothe fayre and longe
 My chelt bygge as a tunne
 My legges be full lyght for to runne
 To hoppe and daunce and make mery
 By the masse I recke not a chery
 55 What so euer I do
 I am the heyre of all my fathers lande
 And it is come in to my hande
 I care for no more
 60 Are you so dysposed to do
 To folowe byce and let vertue go
 O ye syr euen so
 For now a dayes he is not set by
 Without he be vnthyrfty.
 65 O pou had nede to aske god mercy
 Why dyd you so prayse your body
 O Why knaue what is that to the
 Wylte thou let me to prayse my body
 Why shulde I not prayse it and it be goodly
 I wyl not let for the
 70 O What shall it be whan thou shalte flytte
 Fro thy welthe in to the pytte
 Therfore of it be not to bolde
 Lest thou forthynke it whan thou arte olde
 75 Ye may be lykned to a tre
 In youthe florysshynge with royalte
 And in age it is cut downe

Charite.

youthe.

Charite.

youthe.

Charite.

Beware lest thou thyder go
 Hens captyse go thy waye
 Or with my dagger I shall the slaye
 Hens knaue out of this place
 Or I shall lay the on the face
 Sayest thou that I shall go to hell
 For euermore ther to dwell
 I had leuer thou had euyl fare.
 85
 youthe. ¶ A yet syz do by my rede
 And aske mercy for thy mysdede
 And thou shalte be an herytour of blysse
 Where all ioye and myrth is
 Where thou shalte se a glorious syght
 Of angelis syngynge with sayntes bryght
 90
 Before the face of god.
 95
 Charite. ¶ What syz aboue the skye
 I had nede of a ladder to clymbe so hye
 But what and the ladder slyppe
 Than I am deceyued yet
 100
 And yf I fall I catche a quicke
 I may fortune to breke my necke
 And that ioynt is yll to set
 Nay nay not so.
 105
 youthe. ¶ O yet remembre and call to thy mynde
 The mercy of god passeth all thyng
 For it is wyrtten by noble clerkes
 The mercy of god passeth all werkes
 That wyrttelseth holy scrpyture sayenge thus
 Misericordies dñi super omnia opera eius
 Therefore doubt not goddes mercy

115 Soyle me a questyon or ye cast out ony m
 Lest whan your conynge is all done
 My questyon haue no solucyon
 Syr and it please you this
 Why do men ete mustarde With saltfyll
 120 Syr I pray you soyle me this questyon
 That I haue put to your dyscrecyon.
 ¶ This question is but a banyte
 It longeth not to me
 Suche questions to assoyle
 125 ¶ Syr by god that me dere bought
 If se your conynge is lytell or nought
 And I shulde soldwe your scole
 Soone ye wolde make me a fole
 Therfore crake no lenger here
 130 Lest I take you on the ere
 And make your heed ake
 ¶ Syr it falleth not me to fyght
 Neyther by daye ne by nyght
 Therfore do by my counseyle I saye
 135 Than to heuen thou shalte haue the way
 ¶ No syr I thynke ye wyll not fyght
 But to take a mannes purs in the nyght
 Ye wyll not saye nay
 For suche holy captyues
 140 Were wonte to be theues
 And suche wolde be hanged as hye
 As a man may se With his eye
 In sayth this same is true.
 ¶ God saue every crysten body

150 **I**n no place for the
 thou he Wyll haue suche fooles
 on his gay stoles
 Warrant the nay.
 I sy? I put me in goddes Wyll
 her he Wyll me saue or spyll
 155 I pray you do so
 Iust in god what so euer you do.
 I pray the hoide thy peas
 alke to me of no goodnes
 done loke thou go thy waye
 160 With my dagger I the slaye
 yth and thou meue my herte
 shalte be wery of thy parte
 ou and I haue done
 ynke what god suffred for the
 165 rimes to be spredde vpon a tre
 ough with a spere opened his syde
 is herte apered a wounde wyde
 bought both the and me
 oddes fast what is that to me
 170 I darre wyte thou rede me
 ay youthe to lese my tolyte
 lmaue and go thy way
 with my dagger I shall the slaye
 sy? here what I Wyll you tell
 175 be ruled after my counsell
 t ye myght syt in heuen on hye
 god and his company.
 yet of god wyte thou not ceas:

185 **C**Syr I se it wyll none other wyse be
 I wyll go to my brother humilite
 And take counsell of hym
 How it is best to be do therein.
Oye mary syr I praye you of that
 We thynke it were a good syght of your
 I wolde se your heles hyther
 190 And your brother and you togyder
 Fettered fyne fast
 ywys and I had the kaye
 Ye shulde syngge welawaye
Or I let you lose
 195 **F**arewell my maysters euerychone
 I wyll come agayne anone
 And tell you how I haue done
And thou come hyther agayne
 I shall sende the hens in the deuyls name
 200 **W**hat now I may haue my space
 To iet here in this place
 Befoze I myght not sterc
 Whan that churle charite was here
 But now amonge all this chere
 205 **I** wolde I had some company here
 ywys my brother ryot wolde helpe me
 For to bete charite
 And his brother to
 210 **H**uffa huffa/who calleth after me
 I am ryot full of iolyte
 My herte is lyght as the wynde
 And all of ryot is my mynde

My lippes hange in my lyght
 Be mayster yowth by my fay.
 comie ryot in the deuyl way
 220 thought the hyder to day.
 And yoe my legges I tell the
 thought thou yoe call me
 I am come now here
 take royall chere
 225 All the how I haue done.
 And I wende thou haddest be hanged
 if thou escaped
 was tolde me here
 you toke a man on the ere
 230 And in your bosome dyd fly
 And we all nyght yeddyly.
 And I beshewe your pate
 lately from newgate
 I am as reby to make good chere
 235 that neuer came there
 And I haue spendynge
 all make as mery as a kyn
 are not what I do
 Wyll not lye longe in pryson
 240 I Wyll get forth soone
 haue lerned polycy
 Wyll lose me lyghtly
 come let me go.
 Thoue well thy dyscrecion
 245 Thou arte all of one condicion
 I arte stable and stedfast of mynde

TEXTUAL NOTES.

(1) Notes on Waley's edition (**W**), with such variant readings as are not merely meaningless misprints from Copland's edition (**C**) and from the Lambeth Palace fragment (**L**).

In ll. 1-250 the absence of any reading marked **L** indicates that the word in question is cut off in the fragment.

A few variations in spelling and punctuation are given in order to show the relationship between the texts.

When the reading of a text is not precisely the same as that given, the letter indicating the text is italic. See the reading of **L** in l. 35.

We have thought it well to include in the following notes, among misprints, certain cases of the division into two parts of words now always printed as one, such as *ther* of (l. 111), *be side* (l. 314), *be shrewe* (ll. 442, 456), and *for sake* (l. 665), lest these should cause difficulty to readers unfamiliar with such forms, or should seem to be errors in the present reprint which we had failed to notice. It should however be observed that such division of words was extremely common at a somewhat earlier period and was evidently still considered permissible when these texts were printed.

- 4 ende] *The mark after this word is not a colon.*
- 5 For am] **W** : For I am **L**, **C** (*which read*).
from] **L**, **C** : fro **L**.
God] **W**, **C** : god **L**. (*And so, with a few exceptions, throughout.*)
- 8 saued] *The fourth letter is probably e.*
- 11 thought] *Read though (as C).*
- 14 monet] **W**, **C** : manet **L** (*which read*).
- 15 gate] **W**, **C** : yate **L**.
- 19 ye] **W** : he **C**, **L** (*which read*).
- 24 least] **W**, **C** : lest **L**. (*And so generally.*)
- 35 Maye singe no masse without charitie] **W**, **L** : Maie not lyue without charitye **C**.
- 36 chary] *Read charyte (as L) or charitey (as C).*
- 39 roume] **W**, **C** : rome **L**.
- 41 goodle] **W** : goodly **L** : goodlye **C**. (*For the spelling of W cf. royalte in l. 75.*)
- 45 likeneth] **W** : likened **C** (*which read*).
- 47 hearte] **W** : heere **L** : hearre **C**.
- 49 fayre] **W**, **C** : bygge **L** (*which, probably, read*).
- 56 of my] **W**, **C** : of all my **L**.
- 57 into] **W**, **C** : in to **L**.
- 58 nomore] *Read no more (as C, L), or, perhaps, no mo.*
- 63 vnthryfte] **W**, **C** : vnthryfty. **L**.
- 65 do] **W**, **C** : dyd **L**.
- 71 For the] **W**, **C** : Fro thy **L** (*which read*).
into] **W**, **C** : in to **L**.
- 72 boolde] **W**, **C** : bolde **L**.
- 80] *The signature below this line should probably be A.ii. The lower part of the letters, with the stops, if any, is cut off both in the Brit. Mus. and Bodl. copies, owing, doubtless, to the page being longer than others.*

- 81** Be ware] **W, C** : Beware **L**.
87 euer more] **W, C** : euermore **L**.
88 leuerthou] *Read* leuer thou (as **C, L**).
 fare] **W, C** : fare. **L**.
89, 96, 104] *In L Charity's speeches are incorrectly given to Youth and Youth's to Charity.*
93 shal] **W, C** : shalte **L**.
95 God] **W, C** : god. **L**.
96 abowe] **W** : aboue **C, L**.
97 hah] *Read* had (as **C, L**).
101 sortune] *Read* fortune (as **C, L**).
103 so] **W, C** : so. **L**.
104 remember cal] **W, C** : remembre and call **L**.
109 Miseratio] **W, C** : Miserationes **L** (*which read*).
 o pera] *Read* opera (as **C, L**).
110 goodes] *Read* goddes (as **C, L**). *Cf. l. 453.*
111 Ther of] **W, C**. *Read, rather, Therof.*
115 any] **W, C** : ony **L**.
119 mustred] **W** : mustarde **L** : musterd **C**.
 saltfishe] *Read* saltfishe (as **C**) : saltfyssh[e] **L**.
120 question] **W, L** : quistion **C**.
121 discrecyon] **W** : dyscrecyon. **L** : descrecyon **C**.
122 This] **W, L** : Thus **C**.
 but vanitie] **W, C** : but a vanyte **L**.
128 make a] **W, C** : make me a **L** (*which read*).
129 longer] **W, C** : lenger **L**.
131 head to ake] **W, C** : heed ake **L**.
132 not for me] **W, C** : not me **L**.
133 be] **W, C** : by **L**.
134 do my] **W, C** : do by my **L**.
135 thy] **W** : the **C, L** (*which read*).
139 caitifes] **W, C** : caytyues **L**.
143 true] **W, C** : true. **L**.
152 naye] **W, C** : nay. **L**.
155 yon] *Read* you (as **C, L**).
156 ye] **W, C** : you **L**.
 do] **W, C** : do. **L**.
157 olde] *Read* holde (as **C, L**).
160 Leste] **W** : Lesse **C**.
161 yf] **W, C** : and **L**.
 mene] *Read* meue (as **C, L**).
164 suffered] **W, C** : suffred **L**.
168 you] **W, C** : the **L**.
171 lose] **W, C** : lese **L**.
 ioilyttè] **W** : ioylitie **C** : iolyte **L**.
173 wythmy] *Read* wyth my (as **C, L**).
174 I you tell,] **W, C** : I wyll you tell **L**.
175 after] **W, L** : of **C**.
176 heuen hye] **W, C** : heuen on hye **L** (*which read*).
177 company] **W, C** : company. **L**.

- 178 thou wilt] **W, C** : wylte thou **L**.
 181 I tell the true] **W** : thou wylte it rue **C** (*which read*).
 183 well] **W** : it wyll **C, L** (*which read*).
 185 take good counsayle] **W, C** : take counsell **L**.
 186 theryn] **W, C** : therin. **L**.
 190 together] **W, C** : togyder **L**.
 193 wel away] **W, C** : welawaye **L**.
 195 Fare well] **W, C** : Farewell **L**.
 199 shall] **W, L** : wyll **C**.
 200 nowe,] **W, C** : now **L**.
 203 the] **W, C** : that **L**.
 209 Huffa, huffa who] **W, C** : Huffa huffa/who **L**.
 210 ful iolyte] **W, C** : full of iolyte **L** (*which read*).
 211 as light] **W, C** : is lyght **L**. *Read* is light.
 212 allon] **W** : all on **C** : all of **L**.
 218 faie] **W, C** : fay. **L**.
 219 deuels] **W, C** : deuyll **L**. *Read* deuel.
 220 hither] **W, C** : hyder **L**.
 to] **W** : to day **C** (*which read*) : to day. **L**.
 222 me call] **W, C** : call me **L** (*which read*).
 224 there] *Read* chere (as **C, L**).
 225 done] **W, C** : done. **L**.
 226 hadst ben hanged] **W, C** : haddest be hanged **L**.
 227 thou arte escaped] **W, C** : thou escaped **L**.
 229 you toke] *In L there was apparently a word before you, perhaps That.*
 231 newegate] **W** : Newegate **C** : newe all nyght **L**.
 lye] **W, C** : ly. **L**.
 232 parte] *Read* pate (as **C, L**).
 241 learned a pollycie] **W, C** : lerned polycy **L**.
 243 go] **W, C** : go. **L**.
 251 *marg. Ryot] The speaker's name is omitted in C and the first line of the speech not indented.*
 261 Be thy] **W** : Be the **C** (= By the).
 270 all myght] **W, C**. *Read* allmyght.
 305 hang man] **W, C**. *Read* hangman.
 314 be side] **W, C**. *Read, rather, beside* (= by side).
 317 fetchehim] *Read* fetche him (as **C**).
 319 a gayne] **W, C**. *Read* agayne.
 322 and wise] **W** : and a wyse **C**.
 323 do good you] **W** : do you **C**. *Perhaps we should read* do you good.
 341 thing] *Read* think (as **C**).
 343 se] *Read* set (as **C**).
 344 man] **W** : men **C** (*which read*).
 346 yorder] *Read* yonder (as **C**).
 gentelmen] **W, C**. *Read* gentelman.
 388 dica] *Read* dicat (as **C**).
 395 I am] *Read, perhaps, am I.*
 398 here] **W** : there **C** (*which read*).
 406 my] **W** : me **C**.
 409 nylet] **W** : nyset **C**. *Cf. Notes.*

411 *This line should perhaps be :*
gingerie] *Read* gingerle : a C.

416 fecth] *Read* fetch (as C.

421 pleased] **W, C.** *Read, fer*

424 Howelare] *Read* Howe :.

426 wite] *Read, perhaps, kno*

429] *Read, perhaps,*

Then wold I be

Because of t

farye] **W** : farie **C.** :

430 be tyme] **W, C.** *R.*

442 be shrewe] **W, C.**

444 tothe] *Read* to the

452 With in] **W, C.** :

453 goodes] **W** : : C.

455 a pace] **W** : a :

456 belast] **W, C.**

be shrewe] **W**

466 tarye very :

464-9] *Read, fer*

In :

G

A

473 And be

477, 485 I

480 thine :

485 ye] :

488 mye

490, 49

498 tu

a

494

496

50 :

- 623** stones.] **W** : stones **C** (*which read*).
631 you] **W** : thou **C**.
646 Ro] *Read To : to C*.
657 saye] *The e is an illegible mark. It may be merely dirt or a space risen up.*
658 be] **W** : by **C** (*which read*).
661 thy] **W** : they **C**.
665 for sake] **W**, **C**. *Read forsake*.
672 Syr can] **W** : Syr I can **C** (*which read*).
676 theche] *Read teche (as C)*.
679 ad] *Read an (as C)*.
680 shyll] **W** : wyll **C**.
691 whath] *Read what (as C)*.
 bought] **W** : bought for me **C** (*which read*).
703 bonde] *May be honde (damaged h)*.
721 my soule to saue] *This should apparently be a separate line, and is so printed by Hazlitt. Possibly we should read my soule for to saue.*
742 helpe your] **W** : helpe you **C** (*which read*).
756 insicion] **W** : inquisicion **C** (*which read*).
762 bedes] **W** : bokes **C**.
764 not] **W** : no **C**.
772 to to] *Read to (as C)*.
776 Go] **W** : God **C** (*which read*).
781 onother] **W**, **C**. *Read another*.
784] *After this C has the line Saue all this faire companye (which read).*
786] *C adds Finis. and has a different colophon. Below the colophon in W is an ornament of two birds and flowers. It is printed upside down.*
-

(2) List of misprints occurring in C alone, with a few notes.
 Such misprints as form different words, as they for thy, are given above as variant readings.
 Misprints already noticed as occurring in W are not repeated here.

- 11 Other vertues (*not quite clear in facs.*).
 22 Apure
 52 fnll
 61 marg. youthe] *The last letter has unfortunately broken during the printing of this edition and looks like c. It is, and should be, e.*
 73 for think
 94 aungeles] *The last letter is a mere blotch, but looks more like s than anything else.*
 114 slore] *It is just possible that this may be, as it should be, store. The first character in somewhat damaged.*
 120-1 quistion... descreecyon] *I suspect these of being misprints due to correcting the wrong word.*
 153 marg. Humily
 164 susered
 209 Ryot.] *There is a tear in the paper round this name which makes it somewhat doubtful whether there is a stop or not.*
 254 Tybrone
 262 nobls
 305 a waye
 333 alykely
 357 lastye
 388 superbis
 392 messengert
 394 bewelcome
 406 expresse] *Possibly erpresse*
 411 alytell
 438 fight] *The first letter is damaged. The word might also be sight or light.*
 450 sitteh
 452 With in
 512 lyne] *Possibly lyue, as it should be.*
 556 crowend
 569 thus] *Possibly thns*
 579 resorte,] *The stop is doubtful.*
 582 Abacke
 595 laie] *The i somewhat resembles a broken t.*
 598 Bymy
 667 Emperonr
 682 mane
 745 for sak
-

(3) Notes on the Lambeth Palace Fragment.

Owing to the stained and damaged condition of the original, a few words do not come out clearly in the reproduction. To prevent doubt as to the readings in such cases they are here given, together with a few letters which though partially cut off can still be read in the original. The query refers to the letter which it follows.

- 3** he you
4 I desyre audyence... made an ende
5 fro god a boue
6 to your behoue
7 And am named charyte
9 Without the helpe of me (*partly cut off but almost certain*).
40 make you to auoyde
42 *The last two words are probably* I come.
56 *The mark at the end of the line is a wormhole.*
75 *The dot after royalte is a hole.*
110 Therfore doubte not goddes grace
217 y lyppes...
218 ede...
225 ell the...
226 hat...
227 I se...
230 urs...
231 d in newe...
232 o (?) it was...
233 m (?) e lately...
235 e (?) that...
237 yll make... kyng
240 soone
242 lose me
246 u arte stable and stedfast of mynde
-

ERLÄUTERUNGEN.

Einige die Herstellung des Textes betreffenden Vorschläge, für die sich in den alten Ausgaben keinerlei Anhalt findet und die daher vollkommen unsicher sind, wurden hier untergebracht.

2 a tree. Vergl. gallow-tree und die Formel by God's tree = « beim Kreuz. »

dead (L dede) = death « usual in the northern dial. (but not confined to it) » NED. Für to do to dead = to put to death vergl. NED. s.v. death 12 und do, p. 563^a sub c.

3 you = die Zuschauer.

6 occupie = « To employ oneself in, engage in, practise, perform, carry on ; to follow or ply as one's business or occupation » NED. Vergl. am besten *XII Mery Jests of the Widow Edyth* in *Shakesp. Jest-Books*, III, p. 43 :

Her old lyes she occupied styl.

Wesentlich denselben Sinn siehe in *The Dialoges in Englishe, betweene a Doctor of Diuinitie, and a Student in the lawes of Englande*, 1539, fol. 26^v : Therefore for as much as it behoueth thee to be occupied in such things as pertain to the law.

Übersetze etwa : « ich bin gekommen, um Euch Gottes Gesetz zu predigen ».

11 thought (C though). Wieder eine mehr nördliche Form, die von Dunbar, Lyndsay und einmal von A. Barclay (ed. Jamieson, II, 121) gebraucht wird. Sie ist auch in dem bei Copland gedruckten *Treatyse of the smyth whych that forged hym a new dame* (Hazlitt, *Remains of the Early Pop. Poetr. of England*, III, p. 208) zu finden ; cf. *ibid.* IV, 161, wo Hazlitt dieselbe jedoch in unglaublicher Weise verkannt hat.

14 Qui manet etc. Cf. 1 Joh. IV, 16.

15 yate (L) eine nördl. Form ; vergl. NED.

the ; da sich Charity an die Zuschauer wendet, wird unsprünglich ye gebraucht worden sein.

19 i wis ; adv. = Me. ywisse etc. Die Schreibung I wis etc. scheint auf frühe Anlehnung an das praet. wist, wiste (zu Me. witen) hinzuweisen, während anderseits Spenser, der sich im Allgemeinen über den Wert der von ihm gebrauchten Formen ziemlich klar war, einmal had ywist schreibt (*Moth. Hubb. Tale*, 893, = had I wist ; die Folio 1617 hat sogar : had-ywist). Allerdings ist auch

I now (= enough) ⁴⁾ gut zu belegen, und Schreibungen wie I seyen = yseyen etc. sind keineswegs selten.

24 Wie seine Bibel so war auch des Verfassers ABC noch Lateinisch. Vergl. Einleitung.

25 deus charitas est. Aus Epist. Joh. I, 4, 8 : Qui non diligit, non novit Deum : nam Deus est charitas.

31 departe = « uns trennen, getrennt werden ».

33 heauen kinge = Me. hevene king ; Ae. heofona cyning ; wie heaven queen etc. formelhaft gebraucht.

34 all prestes.

Dies ist die einzige Stelle, aus der man geneigt sein *könnte*, eine antikatholische Tendenz herauszulesen. Vergl. aber — neben 1. Corinth. XIII — besonders *The forthe boke of y folowyng Iesu cryst* der Countess of Richmond (Wynkin de Worde, ?1520) B^v : Beholde nowe thou arte made a preste / and sacreyd to doo this holye mysterye. Se than that feythfully and deuoutly / and in due tyme thou offre thy sacryfyce vnto god / and shewe thy selfe irreprouable and withoute defaute. Thou hast nat loused thy charge of lyuyng / but hast bounde the with a more straye bonde of discyplene and arte holden to a more great perfeccyon of holynes / Also the preest oughte to be adowrned with all vertues / and gyue all theyr exauple of good / and holye lyfe. In dem ganzen Paragraphen ist speciell von der Messe die Rede.

Ich glaube aber, dass ein katholischer Verfasser die an und für sich ganz harmlose Bemerkung unterdrückt hätte, wenn er nach dem Entstehn des kath.-prot. Gegensatzes geschrieben hätte.

39 A backe etc. Typische Aufforderung. Vergl. *Thersites*, Hazl.-Dods. I, p. 395 : Aback, give me room, in my way do ye not stand (zu den Zuschauern).

felowes. Youth hat sich durch die Zuschauer (fellowes) seinen Weg gebahnt und ist im Begriff, auf den « place » (cf. *Queen Hester*, Anm. 203 und meine Bem. in *Engl. Stud.* 34, p. 103) zu treten. Wichtig ist in diesem Zusammenhange Skelton's *Magnyfycence*, Bühnenw. zu 2176 : Hic aliquis buccat in cornu a retro post populum, worauf Lybertie, die mit Magnyfycence allein auf dem « place » ist, sagt :

Yonder is a horson for me doth rechate :

⁴⁾ Vom NED nicht hervorgehoben. Vergl. Brandl, *Quellen*, p. 103, l. 912 : I tell you he ys a man for your prow | and knoweth the world well I now. *Ibid.* l. 928 : ye syr I make myne auow | They gyue you a prayssyng good I now. Hazl.-Dods. II, p. 140 : *Dame Coy* : I ween he be drunken or mad, I make God a vow ! *Careaway* : Nay, I have been made sober and tame, I, now. Auch hier ist enough zweifellos das Beabsichtigte ; erkläre also : tame enough.

Adewe, syrs, for I thynke leyst that I come to late.

Lybertie geht also offenbar durch die Zuschauer ab, die er mit syrs anredet. Vergl. vielleicht *Hester* l. 693?

62-63 Vergl. dieselbe Klage in Skelton's *Magnyfycence*, 1766-67 :

For I here but fewe men that gyue ony prayse

Vnto measure, I say, nowe a days.

64 ff. Wörter, die im Mittel-Englischen auf langes geschlossenes e ausgehn, werden m. W. weder von Lydgate noch auch von Hawes jemals mit solchen gebunden, in denen im Me. langes i stand. Um (und schon vor) 1500 sind derartige Reime jedoch schon zulässig — wenigstens auf der Bühne, auf der sich ja keine klassicistischen d. h. an Chaucer anknüpfenden Bestrebungen finden.

67 let = « abhalten, verhindern ».

68 & = and = if.

69 let ; vergl. Anm. zu 434.

70 flyt « weggehn ». Vergl. Heywood's *Spider and Flie*, fol. Aii :
Suche was his rage in hast from thence to flitte.

71 wealth = well-being, prosperity generally, rather than riches.
Cf. Rom. of the Rose, l. 4136-7 :

For I am fallen into helle

From paradys and welthe.

Vergl. *Sir Isumbras*, l. 59-61 :

Now, Lorde, yif it thi wille bee,

In yowthede penance send thou mee,

And welthe appone myne elde.

Sir Thomas More, *Works*, 1557, p. 573 : As a good child whom the father and mother haue taught nourtour and wisdom..... perceiueth..... that al his fathers preceptes are vnto his wealth and profite (« Wohl und Vorteil »).

72 boolde = confident : rechne nicht zu sehr auf Deinen Körper ;
it in 70 und 72 bezieht sich wohl auf body.

73 forthink. Vergl. Udall, *Floures for Latine Spekyng*, 1533, fol. 116^v :
For poenitere is to be sory, to repente, or to forthynke.

80 ye horson etc. interpretiere : yea, whoreson, trowest thou so,
und vergl. 499.

85 I shall lay the on the face ; cf. ll. 298, 595. Vergl. Palsgrave, *Lesclarcissement* : I lay, I stryke, as I lay one on the face, I lay one on the heed or any other parte etc. und sodann. Brandl, *Quellen*, p. 534, l. 1110 : Nay, yf ye anger them, they wyll laye yow on the face. Ferner *The longer thou liuest* etc. l. 626 : Stande backe or I will lay thee on the face. *Marie Magdalene* ed. Carpenter, l. 1200 : Hence, or by God I will lay thee on the face. Hazl.-Dodds. III, p. 213 : No, and chad come to me, should have laid him on the face. Vergl. Skelton. ed. Dyce, I, p. 296 : I shall lay the on the pate. Deloney, *Gentle Craft*, ed. Lange, II, 93 : lay me on the eare.

91 herytoure (cf. 773) für inheritor hat nördlichen Beigeschmack.

Vergl. NED und Lyndsay's *Hist. of Squyer Meldrum*, l. 75 : To Cleishe and Bynnis richt heritour.

93 thou shal ; vergl. 645, 749.

96 syrs. Ausser Youth ist nur Charity auf der *Scene* und die Antwort scheint sich direct und speciell an ihn zu wenden ; doch würde das Hereinziehen des Publicums (syrs) die Komik des Ausrufs noch erhöhen, etwa : « na, nun hört einmal so einen Vorschlag ».

100 I catche a quecke. NED erklärt : ? A knock, whack. Da dies schliesslich keine Erklärung ist, so wage ich die folgende : Steht nicht quecke = quicke im Sinn von « the tender part of a sore or wound », das man an unserer Stelle zu « offene, blutige Wunde ; Schürfung, Schramme, Verletzung » ausdehnen müsste ? Zu catch vergl. NED s. v. p. 176^b sub 30 (to catch scathe ; deths wounde ; no hurt). Eine genaue Entsprechung wäre allerdings noch zu belegen. Sachlich vergl. Lindsay's *Thrie Estaitis*, II, p. 269 : Quhat and I fal, then I will break my bladder.

M^c Kerrow verweist zweifelnd auf NED queck v² und glaubt, dass queck eine Dialectform von quetch = twitch im Sinne von « jerk » sein kann.

Weiter hat M^c Kerrow : Cf. *Mankind* in Brandl's *Quellen*, l. 796 (or *Macro Plays* ed. Furnivall and Pollard for EETS, l. 801) :

qweke, qweke, qweke ! a-lass, my thrott !

where the word seems to represent the sound made by a person when choked or throttled ¹).

In the *Macro Plays* it is glossed « qweak », a word which I am not sure that I understand ²).

Alles dies erklärt aber noch nicht den Gebrauch von to catch.

Bemerckt sei schliesslich, dass mir Dyce's Erklärung von Skelton, *Magnyfycence* 2070-1 :

For by robbynge they rynne to *in manus tuas* quecke

But beggyng is better medecyne for the necke

zweifelhaft geworden ist. Vergl. *Mankind* bei Brandl, *Quellen*, p. 57, l. 89 :

I xall spare.... hamonde of Soffehaum,

For drede of *in manus tuas* qweke.

An beiden Stellen ist quecke offenbar als eine Art Interjection aufzufassen, die andeuten soll, dass der Gehängte nicht die Zeit hatte, sein *in manus tuas* etc. fertig herzusagen, dass er vielmehr in einem gurgelnden, quietschenden Tone endigte. Indem ich

¹) Dazu würde stimmen : *Gammer Gurton's Needle*, Hazl.-Dods. III, p. 230 :

She bare me two or three souses behind in the nape of the neck,
Till I made her old weasand to answer again keck.

²) Furnivall wird wohl ein dem deutschen « quieken, quieksen » entsprechendes Wort beabsichtigt haben.

weniger an die Kehle des Gehängten denke, würde ich etwa übersetzen : « *in manus tuas..... ratsch !* ». Vergl. *Harl. Misc.* (London 1810) V, p. 484 : And when he said, Lord, receive my soul, which was his sign, the executioner did his office.

War nun quecke mit dem Fall des Gehängten aufs Engste verbunden, so fragt sich's, ob es nicht geradezu für fall stehn konnte. Vergl. etwa *Lochrine*, I, 1, 35-37 :

And he that would annihilate their minds,
Soaring with Icarus too near the sun,
May catch a fall with young Bellerophon.

105 all thyng. So **L**. Wohl Plural. Vergl. *Piers the Plowman*, VI, 212 : And to helpen hem of alle thinge. *The Castell of Perseverance*, l. 3064 : but mercy pasē allē thyng; *ibid.* 3454 : For I, Mercy, pase al[lē] thyng (*The Macro Plays*, ed. Furnivall & Pollard, EETS).

Zum Reim thyng : mynde vergl. z. B. under : cunger in *Misogonus* bei Brandl, *Quellen*, p. 432, ll. 78-80 etc. etc. und besonders mynde : rekenyng bei Manly, *Specimens*, I, p. 377, ll. 729-31.

106 noble clerkes. Darunter wird man doch, obwohl die Worte fast formelhaft gebraucht werden, die Kirchenväter verstehen müssen.

109 Miserationes (mit **L**) ; vergl. Ps. 144 (vulg.) 9 : Suavis Dominus universis et miserationes ejus super omnia opera ejus.

112 clerkyshe ; = « Du bist scheints so eine Art Gelehrter ». NED nur einen Beleg aus c. 1834.

113 gibbryshe « inarticulate chatter..... often applied contemptuously to..... pretentious verbiage » NED. Vergl. Dekker's *Belman of London*, ed. Temple Class., p. 130 : without the gibrish of a staring Conjurer.

115 ony (**L**) hätte nördl. Beigeschmack.

Soyle me a questyon ; cf. 120 : soile me thys question ; 124 : suche questions to assoyle ; « Lösen, beantworten », mit doubt (Hazl.-Dods. I, p. 70), argument (More, *Works*, 1557, p. 1038^a), riddle und besonders, wie oben, mit question (Heywood, ed. Spenser Soc. p. 94 : to assoyle thy question ; *A C. Mery Tales*, ed. Hazlitt in *Shakesp. Fest-Books*, I, p. 99 : and soyle me this questyon).

or ye cast out any more = « ehe Du weiterschwätzt ». To cast out wie to cast im Sinne von to vomit ; vergl. NED s. v. p. 156^a sub 25 und 26 ; p. 159^a sub 81^a, 81^e (die Nüancen sauber auseinanderzuhalten wird übrigens nicht immer möglich sein), und North's *Diall of Princes*, 1568, fol. 19^v : For ther is an auncient malediction on riches hydde, and treasours buried, which *Epimenides* casteth out sayinge these words. All the treasours hurded vp by the couetous, shal be wasted by the prodigall.

Vergl. parbreak in Hall's *Satires*, I, 5 : And when he hath parbrak'd his grieved mind.

118 thys ; Man kann darüber streiten, ob thys (**L** und **C** this) in

einer modernisierten Ausgabe nicht besser thus gedruckt werden sollte; vergl. thus much und this much.

Vergl. *The Proude Wyues Pater Noster*, Hazlitt, l. c. IV, p. 165 : For I can not lyue this in wretchednes.

Skelton, *Magnyfycence*, 126 : Measure is treasure : howe say ye, is it not this.

Shakesp. Library, IV, p. 37 : This, since thou must goe to surge in the gastfull Seas, with a sorrowfull kisse I bid thee farewell.

119 Why do men eate mustred with saltfishe. Unser gemeinsamer Freund Nashe hat die folgende launige Lösung dieser allerdings recht schwierigen Frage versucht in *The Prayse of the Red Herring* fol. G 1^r (ed. Mc Kerrow, vol. III, pp. 195 ff.) :

To recount *ab ouo*, or from the church-booke of his birth, howe the Herring first came to be a fish, and then how he came to be king of fishes, and gradationately how from white to red he changed, would require as massie a toombe as Hollinshead ; but in halfe a penniworth of paper I | will epitomize them. Let me see, hath any bodie in Yarmouth heard of Leander and Hero, of whome diuine *Musæus* sung, and a diuiner Muse than him, *Kit Marlow* ?

Twoo faithfull louers they were, as euerie apprentice in Paules churchyard will tell you for your loue, and sel you for your mony : the one dwelt at Abidos in Asia, which was Leander ; the other, which was Hero, his Mistris or Delia, at Sestos in Europe, and she was a pretty pinckany and Venus priest ; and but an arme of the sea diuided them : it diuided them and it diuided them not, for ouer that arme of the sea could be made a long arme. In their parents the most diuision rested, and their townes that like Yarmouth and Leystoffe were stil at wrig wrag, & suckt frō their mothers teates serpentine hatred one against each other. Which droue Leander when he durst not deale aboue boord, or be seene aboorde any ship to saile to his Lady deare, to play the didopper and ducking water spaniel to swim to her, nor that in the day, but by owle-light.

What will not blinde night doe for blinde Cupid ? and what will not blinde Cupid doe in the night, which is his blindmans holiday ? By the sea side on the other side stooode Heroes tower, such an other tower as one of our Irish castles, that is not so wide as a belfree, and a Cobler cannot iert out his elbowes in ; a cage or pigeōnhouse, romthsome enough to comprehend her and the toothlesse trotte, her nurse, who was her onely chatmate and chambermaide ; consultiuely by her parents being so encloistred frō resort, that she might liue chaste vestall Priest to Venus, the queene of vnchastitie. Shee would none of that, she thanked them, for shee was better prouided, and that which they thought serued their turn best of sequestering her | from company, serued

her turne best to embrace the company she desired. Fate is a spaniel that you cannot beate from you ; the more you thinke to crosse it, the more you blesse it and further it.

Neither her father nor mother vowed chastitie when she was begote, therefore she thought they begat her not to liue chaste, & either she must proue hir selfe a bastard, or shew herselfe like them. Of Leander you may write vpon, and it is written vpon, she likte well, and for all he was a naked man, and cleane dispoyled to the skinne, when hee sprawled through the brackish suddes to scale her tower, all the strength of it could not hold him out. O, ware a naked man ; Cithereaes Nunnes haue no power to resiste him : and some such qualitie is ascribed to the lion. Were hee neuer so naked when he came to her, because he shuld not skare her, she found a meanes to couer him in her bed, &, for he might not take cold after his swimming, she lay close by him, to keepe him warme. This scuffling or bopeepe in the darke they had a while without weame or bracke, and the olde nurse (as there bee three things seldome in their right kinde till they bee old, a bawd, a witch, and a midwife) executed the huckstring office of her yeres very charily & circumspectly til their sliding starres reuolted from them ; and then, for seauen dayes together, the winde and the Hellespont contended which shuld howle lowder ; the waues dashed vp to the cloudes, and the clouds on the other side spit and driue vpon them as fast.

Hero wept as trickling as the heauens, to thinke that heauen should so diuorce them. Leander stormed worse than the stormes, that by them hee should be so restrained from his Cinthya. At Sestos was his soule, and hee coulde not abide to tarry in Abidos. Rayne, snowe, haile, or blowe it howe it could, | into the pitchie Helespont he leapt, when the moone and all her torch-bearers were afraide to peepe out their heads ; but he was peppered for it, hee hadde as good haue tooke meate, drinke, and leisure, for the churlish frampold waues gaue him his belly full of fish-broath, ere out of their laundry or washe-house they would graunt him his coquet or *transire*, and not onely that, but they sealde him his *quietus est* for curuetting any more to the mayden tower, and tossed his dead carcasse, well bathed or par-boyled, to the sandy threshold of his leman, or orange, for a disiune or morning breakfast. All that liue long night could she not sleepe, she was so troubled with the rheume ; which was a signe she should heare of some drowning : Yet towards cocke-crowing she caught a little slumber, and then shee dreamed that Leander and shee were playing at checkestone with pearles in the bottome of the sea.

You may see dreames are not so vaine as they are preached of, though not in vaine Preachers inueigh against them, and bende

themselves out of the peoples mindes to exhale their foolish superstition. The rheume is the students disease, and who study most, dreame most. The labouring mens hands glowe and blister after their dayes worke : the glowing and blistering of our braines after our day labouring cogitations are dreames, and those dreames are reaking vapours of no impression, if our matelesse cowches bee not halfe empty. Hero hoped, and therefore shee dreamed (as all hope is but a dreame) ; her hope was where her heart was, and her heart winding and turning with the winde, that might winde her heart of golde to her, or else turne him from her. Hope and feare both combatted in her, and both these are wakefull, which made her at breake of day (what an | old crone is the day, that is so long a breaking) to vnloope her luket or casement, to looke whence the blasts came, or what gate or pace the sea kept ; when foorthwith her eyes bred her eye-sore, the first white whereon their transpiercing arrowes stuck being the breathlesse corps of *Leander* : with the sodaine contemplation of this piteous spectacle of her loue, sodden to haddocks meate, her sorrowe could not choose but be indefinite, if her delight in him were but indifferent ; and there is no woman but delights in sorrow, or she would not vse it so lightly for euery thing.

Downe shee ranne in her loose night-gowne, and her haire about her eares (euen as *Semiramis* ranne out with her lie-pot in her hand, and her blacke dangling tresses about her shoulders with her iuory combe ensnarled in them, when she heard that *Babilon* was taken), and thought to haue kist his dead corse aliue againe, but as on his blew iellied sturgeon lips she was about to clappe one of those warme plaisters, boystrous woolpacks of ridged tides came rowling in, and raught him from her, (with a minde belike to carrie him backe to *Abidos*.) At that she became a franticke Bacchanal outright, & made no more bones but sprâg after him, and so resign'd vp her Priesthood, and left worke for *Musæus* and *Kit Marlowe*. The gods, and gods and goddesses all on a rowe, bread and crow, from *Ops* to *Pomona*, the first apple-wife, were so dumpt with this miserable wracke, that they beganne to abhorre al moysture for the seas sake : and *Iupiter* could not endure *Ganimed*, his cup-bearer, to come in his presence, both for the dislike he bore to *Neptunes* baneful licour, as also that hee was so like to *Leander*. The sunne was so in his mumps vpon it, that it was almost noone before hee could goe to cart that day, and then with so ill a will hee went, that hee had | thought to haue toped his burning carre or Hurrie currie into the sea (as *Phaeton* did) to scorch it and dry it vppe, and at night, when hee was begrimed with dust and sweate of his iourney, he would not descend as hee was woont, to wash him in the Ocean, but vnder a tree layde him downe to rest in his

cloathes all night, and so did the scouling Moone vnder another fast by him, which of that are behighted the trees of the Sunne and Moone, and are the same that Syr *Iohn Mandeuile* tels vs hee spoke with, and that spoke to *Alexander. Venus*, for *Hero* was her priest, and *Iuno Lucina*, the midwives goddesse, for she was now quickned, and cast away by the cruelty of *Æolus*, tooke bread and salt and eate it, that they would bee smartlie reuenged on that truculent windy iailour, and they forgot it not, for *Venus* made his sonne and his daughter to committe incest together. *Lucina*, that there might bee some lasting characters of his shame, helpt to bring her to bedde of a goodly boy, and *Æolus* boulting out al this, heapt murder vpon murder.

The dint of destiny could not be repeald in the reuiuing of *Hero & Leander*, but their heauenly hoods in theyr synode thus decreede, that, for they were either of them seaborderers and drowned in the sea, stil to the sea they must belong, and bee diuided in habitation after death, as they were in their life time. *Leander*, for that in a cold darke testie night he had his passport to *Charon*, they terminated to the vnquiet cold coast of Iseland, where halfe the yeare is nothing but murke night, and to that fish translated him which of vs is termed Ling. *Hero*, for that she was pagled and timpanized, and sustained two losses vnder one, they footebald their heades together, & protested to make the stem of her loynes of all fishes the flanting Fabian or Palmerin of England, which is | Cadwallader Herring, and, as their meetings were but seldome, and not so oft as welcome, so but seldome should they meete in the heele of the weeke at the best mens tables, vpon Fridayes and Satterdayes, the holy time of Lent exempted, and then they might be at meate and meale for seuen weekes together.

The nurse or mother Mampudding, that was a cowering on the backe side whiles these things were a tragedizing, led by the scritch or outcry to the prospect of this sorrowfull heigho, as soone as, through the raueld button holes of her bleare eyes, she had suckt in & receiued such a reuelatiō of Doomesday, & that she saw her mistris mounted a cockhorse, & hoysted away to hell or to heauen on the backs of those rough headed ruffians, down she sunk to the earth, as dead as a doore naile, and neuer mumpt crust after. Whereof their supernalities (hauing a drop or two of pitty left of the huge hogshead of teares they spent for *Hero & Leander*) seemed to be something sorie, though they could not weepe for it, and because they would bee sure to haue a medicine that should make them weep at all times, to that kinde of graine they turned her which wee call mustard-seede, as well for shée was a shrewish snappish bawd, that wold bite off a mās nose with an answere and had rumatique sore eyes that ran

alwaies, as that she might accompany *Hero & Leander* after death, as in hir life time : & hēce it is that mustard bites a mā so by the nose, & makes him weep & water his plants when he tasteth it ; & that *Hero & Leander*, the red Herring and Ling, neuer come to the boord without mustard, their waiting maid : & if you marke it, mustard looks of the tanned wainscot hue of such a withered wrinklefaced beldam as she was that was altred thereinto.

M^c Kerrow bemerkt :

Allusions to the use of mustard with salt fish are frequent, cf.
Sawce for Fische.

Yowre sawces to make y shalle geue yow lerynge :
Mustard is / metest *with alle maner* salt herynge,
Salt fysche, salt Congur, samoun, *with sparlynge*,
Salt ele, salt makerelle, & also *with merlynge*.

John Russell's *Boke of Nurture* in *The Babees Book*, ed. Furnivall, EETS 1868, p. 172-3. Cf. also p. 154, ll. 553, 557.

Take this of me, a cup of ale without a wench, why, alas, 'tis like an egg without salt, or a red-herring without mustard ! Lodge & Greene, *Looking Glasse for London and England* (Dyce's *Greene & Peele*, 1861, p. 120 b).

The monasteries in the 14th & 15th centuries purchased considerable quantities of mustard to eat with their salt fish, as may be seen by their accounts, and there was even a special officer called « mustardarius » to look after the providing and preparation of the condiment. Cf. Abbot Gasquet's *English Monastic Life*, Oct. 1904, p. 208.

Mustard sauce is still commonly eaten in England with *fresh* herrings, but never, I think, with *salt*.

121 discrecyon « Entscheidung ». Vergl. 244, wo es eher « Entscheidungsvermögen, Umsicht » ist. Vergl. Hazl.-Dods. I, p. 259 :

Consc. Sir, all discretion that God gave thee.

Manh. Discretion I know not, so mot I the.

Consc. Sir, it is all the wits, that God hath you sent.

129 crake = « to talk, to chat, to chatter » (Vergl. *Hyckescorner*, 732 : And therefore prate no lenger here). Wieder eine mehr im Norden gebrauchte Bedeutung. Vergl. Douglas, *King Heart*, bei Arber, *Surrey & Wyatt Anth.*, p. 240 : To crack and cry always till he her deve (= deafen). Palsgrave, *L'Esclaircissement*, kennt nur to crake = « to boast ».

130 take you on the eare ; cf. ll. 229, 263.

132 it falleth not for me (L : not me) « es geziemt sich nicht für mich ». NED (s. v. fall, p. 40^a sub 33^b) giebt als erstes Beispiel mit for eine Stelle aus dem Jahre 1563 ; vergl. aber Hall's Ausgabe des *King Horn*, p. 120, wo die folgende Stelle aus dem *Alisaunder* aufgeführt wird : And graunte me soche beryng, So fallith for a kyng. Die Construction ohne for ist jedoch viel häufiger.

- 146** of his grace = « out of his grace, durch seine Gnade ».
- 148** Statt the lies wohl in diesem Verse ye.
- 153** Die Bühnenweisung Humilitye (für Charitie) ist jedenfalls nur Druckfehler.
- 161** meue = Me. mēue.
- 166** knight = miles; cf. Joh. 19, 34 : Sed quidam ex militibus lancea latus eius fodit.
- 169** Goddes faste. Wohl = by God's fast, d. h. bei dem 40-tägigen Fasten Christi. Doch würde God's fast auch als das von Gott eingesetzte Fasten aufgefasst werden können.
- 170** rede = counsel.
- 178** wylte thou not ceas (**L**) : earneste ; lies ernes oder earnes und vergl. NED sub earnest, p. 9^b. wo die Angabe, dass das Wort earnes noch im 16^{ten} Jahrh. gebraucht wurde, m. W. nur für den Anfang gilt.
- 186** do. Die Form wird vom NED zuletzt aus *The World and the Child*, gedr. 1522 bei W. de Worde, belegt. Vergl. *Terens in Englysh* (?1520) l. 555 : I trust there shalbe do sōwhat. In diesem Stück wird undo neben undon gebraucht, doch nur im Reim mit go etc. ; ebenso do in l. 1132. Im Reim mit too etc. erscheint do noch im *Thersites* (?1537), Hazl.-Dods. I, p. 399 : I have not with the do, und noch in *Kynge Johan*, 1356 : that ye have do.
- 189** hither = « nach mir zu, in this, my, direction ».
- 193** wel away = well-away, vom Ae. wā ! lā ! wā !
- 195** Charity spricht zu den Zuschauern.
- 201** To iet = « einherschreiten » — in Schnabelschuhen (« shoes whyche were pyked before » in *Shakespeare's Fest-Books*, I, p. 20). Vergl. Udall, *Floures for Latine Spekyng*, 1533, fol. 99^r : For incedere proprely is to go with a stately pace, as who shulde saye, to shewe a greatte grauytee or maiestye in goynge, as prynces doo whanne they shewe them selves in theyr astate. Seneca. Tenero ac molli passu suspendimus gradum, nec ambulamus, sed incedimus, we staye and prolonge our goinge with a nyce or tendre and softe, delicate, or gingerly pace, and do not go as others doo, but iette or go lyke great estates. Vergl. 345.
- 209** Huffa, huffa. Typischer Ausruf. Vergl. Pollard, *Engl. Miracle Plays*, p. 55, l. 491 :
Galaunt : Hof, hof, hof, a frysch new galaunt etc. und besonders Simpson, *School of Shakspeare*, II, p. 32 :
Post. Enter the Prodigal Child — fill the pot, I would say.
 « Huffa, huffa, who calls for me ?
 I play the Prodigall child in jollytie ».
- Übersetze « hopsa », « lustig » oder dergl., und vergl. dann Skelton's *Magnyfycence*, 755 ; Wager's *Marie Magdalene*, ed. Carpenter, 779, 785, 984 ; Hazl.-Dods, I, p. 20.
- 217** my lippes hang in my lyght. Sprichwörtlich. Vergl. Skelton's

Magnyfycence, 1061 : Tusshe, thy lyppes hange in thyne eye und Heywood's *Proverbs* ed. Sharman, p. 107 = Spens. Soc. ed. p. 51 :

I see, ye can not see the wood for trees.

Your lips hang in your light, but this poore man sees

Both how blindly ye stand in your owne light,

And that you rose on your right syde here right.

Cf. Nashe, *Have with yow to Saffron-Walden*, side note on N3^v (ed. Grosart, III, 125, Mc Kerrow, III, 85) : Therefore Lipsian Dicke, because lamely & lubberly hee striues to imitate and bee another English Lipsius, when his lippes hang so in his light, as hee can neuer come neere him.

Die Variante their hornes hang i'their light (auf Hahnreie bezüglich) kommt bei Brome, *Works*, III, p. 210 vor.

219 deuyll way (C). Deuyll entspricht einem älteren Gen. plur. Vergl.

Palsgrave, *Lesclarcissement*, p. 838 : in the twenty devyll way = au nom du grant diable. Ebenso in seinem *Acolastus*, 1869.

226 hanged, die nördl. Form. L hat hanged.

240 get forthe. NED s. v. get, p. 143^a sub 58.

242 lyghtlye « leicht, schnell, easily ». Vergl. *The Debate of the Carpenters Tools* bei Hazlitt, *Remains* etc., I, p. 80 : That lyghtly cum, schall lyghtly go (= « wie gewonnen, so zerronnen »).
lose = loose.

254 For to preche at Tyborne = « in Tyborne gehängt zu werden ».

Cf. *Magnyfycence*, 2166 : And some fall prechyng at the Toure Hyll. Die Entstehung der Redensart geht am klarsten aus Stellen, wie z. B. der folgenden hervor : *Wriothesley's Chron.* (Camden Soc.) I, p. 39 : Also the 17th day of May, beinge Weddensday, the Lord of Rochforde, Mr. Norys..... were all beheaded at the Tower-hill ; and the Lord of Rocheforde, brother to Queene Anne, sayde these wordes followinge on the scaffold to the people with a lowde voyce : Maisters all, I am come hither not to preach and make a sermon, but to dye, as the lawe hath fownde me, and to the lawe I submitt me etc.

Die Predigt, die der unglückliche Erzbischof Laud am 10. Jan. 1645 auf dem Tower-hill gehalten hat, findet man in *Harl. Misc.* (ed. London, 1810) V, p. 478 ; sie beginnt : Good People, This is a very uncomfortable place to preach in.

Anspielungen auf die letzten Worte Gehängter u. s. w. als *sermon* od. dergl. sind denn auch zahlreich. Vergl. z. B. Kyd, *Sol. and Pers.* II, 1, 291 : Hetherto all goes well ; but, if I be taken — I, marry, sir, then the case is altered, I, and haltered to. Of all things I doe not loue to preach with a haulter about my necke.

Bekannt ist die Anekdote König Karl II hätte gemeint, Bischof Burnet würde sich gern hängen lassen, nur um eine Predigt vom Galgen herunter halten zu dürfen.

255 promoted. Vergl. denselben Gedanken bei John Taylor, *Farewel to the Tower-Bottles*, ed. Hindley, p. 9: May I to Tyburn for promotion climb (*Works*, 1630, Lll 5^a).

266 fandte « 13th to 15th cent. » NED. In nördl. Dial., wo die Form sehr beliebt ist, auch noch später.

268 Goddes fote. Barclay, *Ship of Fools*, II, p. 131 sagt:

But nowe in our othes is god omnypotent
With all his membres and sayntis euerychone.

Vergl. besonders *Loci e Libro Veritatum*..... by J.E.T. Rogers, 1881, p. 12, wo es heisst: O quam magna sunt opera tua, Domine Deus! Hoc anno Xti Jesu 1457, in quo fecisti plurimos homines mori in Anglia emittendo sanguinem per os, per nares, per oculos, per ungues, per juncturas, et per secessum, scilicet in illis partibus corporis per quas horribiliter jurare consueverant: scilicet per oculos Xti, per faciem Xti, per latera Xti, sanguinem Xti, per cor Xti preciosum, per clavos Xti in suis manibus et pedibus.

Ferner *The Hye Way to the Spyttel Hous* bei Hazl. *Remains*, IV, p. 43:

With horyble othes swerynge as they were wood,
Armes, nayles, woundes, herte, soule, and blood,
Deth, fote, masse, flesshe, bones, lyfe, and body.

269 colere: sc. of St. George? with, of course, an allusion to hanging.

270 God all might (: knight.) Vergl. zum adj. almighty NED s. v.; jüngstes Beispiel aus 1546. Ein jüngeres können auch wir nicht geben, obwohl das Wort früher ungemein häufig fast formelhaft gebraucht wurde. Cf. unten 437.

271 at the nexte sessions. Vergl. Franz, *Shakesp. Gram.* § 34, Anm. und die folg. Stellen: Marlow, *Jew*, l. 1673: To morrow is the Sessions; you shall to it. Beaumont und Fletcher, *The Spanish Curate*, III, 3 (Merm. Ser. p. 261):

This sessions, purchased at your suit, Don Henrique,
Hath brought us hither to hear and determine
Of what you can prefer.

The Ball, in Chapman ed. Shepherd, p. 493^a:

hang thyself, and thou goest off

Without a sessions.

Sachlich vergl. a reuells, das Jonson in *Cynthias Revels* I, 1 (ed. Bang, l. 340) und Middleton in *Women Beware Women*, I, 3, 3 gebrauchen; Bullen hat an letzterer Stelle (vol. VI, p. 254) zu Unrecht den Singular in den Text gesetzt.

Der auch mod. Plural assizes ist mit dem unbestimmten Art. zu belegen aus Thoms, *Anecdotes and Traditions* (Camd. Soc.), p. 43: at an assizes in Cambridgeshire.

Der vom NED erst aus dem Jahre 1667 belegte Gebrauch von a colours war schon Shakespearisch. Vergl. Dekker's *If it be not Good* etc. in *Works*, III, p. 292: You fight all vnder one cullors.

Beaum. & Fl., *The Little French Lawyer* IV, 1 : An old and tatter'd colours.... Is of more honour ; ferner *The Captain*, II, 1 : He looks indeed like an old tatter'd colours.

274 plight the = « ich verpflichte mich Dir gegenüber » = « ich verspreche Dir ».

so God me saue. Formelhaft.

276 because gold colers be so good chepe ; ironisch aufzufassen ? Wie hohe Preise für goldene Ketten bezahlt wurden erwähnt Stowe-Howes, *Annales*, 1631, fol. 483^a bei der Hochzeit des Prinzen Arthur (14 Nov. 1501) : Woonderfull it was to behold the riches of apparel worne that day, with the poisant chaines of gold : of which, two were specially noted, to wit, sir T. Brandon knight, master of the kings horse, which that day ware a chaine valued at 1400. pound : and the other W. de Riuers esquire, master of the king[s] haukes, whose chaine was valued at a 1000. pound : many mo were of 200. 300. & so forth *etc.* Und *ib.* fol. 483^b : This day Sir Nicholas Vause, ware a collar of Esses which weyed, as the goldsmithes that made it reported 800. pound of nobles.

Ganz anders fasst Mc Kerrow die Stelle auf, der meint : « gold colers be so good chepe » might I think possibly refer to some installation of knights which was at the moment unpopular, either because the number created was thought excessive or because the services rendered by the recipients of the order were not deemed sufficient. I can however find nothing at the right date which bears out this suggestion. It, may, however, be observed that from time to time large numbers of knights bachelors were created. All owners of land of a certain yearly value (some forty pounds in the early part of the sixteenth century) were legally bound to become knights — with the consequent obligation of military service — and, though this rule was not constantly enforced, enquiries were occasionally held, and all persons owning the so-called « knights fee » of land were summoned to receive knighthood or to pay a fine. One such great creation of knights took place in 1533 (Stowe, *Annales*, 1615, 562^a) — but this is of course too late. That on occasions of ceremony *all* knights wore collars, appears from Stowe's account of the reception of Queen Anne Boleyn by the City in 1533, when « the Maior and his brethren all in Scarlet, and such as were knights had collars of Esses, and the residue hauing great chaines... assembled... at S. Marie Hill. » Cf. also Sir T. Elyot's *Gouernour*, ed. Croft, ii. 199, note b.

278 of a good pryce ; good wohl = « proper » und dann « reasonable ». Ein Strick wird allgemein « a halfepenny haulter » genannt. Wenn jedoch in 276 good chepe ironisch aufzufassen ist, könnte der Antithese wegen auch good ironisch im Sinne von « rather great » (NED, p. 289^c sub 19) stehn [?].

279 warrantyse « Sicherheit ». Cf. Brandl, *Quellen*, p. 115, l. 1369 :
Nay, nay, on warantyse.

280 haue a doo = « hör' auf » ; a do = ado (gethan) entsprechend dem jetzigen : have done !

288 it = wine ; vergl. 460, wo es möglicherweise auf chere zurückweist.

289 And etc. Man könnte geneigt sein, dies zum Folgenden zu ziehn.

296 to bide styll = « to stay where he is ». Palsgrave, *Lesclarcissement* : I byde styll, I tarye or remayne in a place. *Je remayns*. Huloet's *Abcedarium* (1552) : Abyde styll. *Remaneo* etc.

297 croked langage = « ungeziemende, freche Rede » (Complex nicht in NED) : « wenn er Dir etwas Ungehöriges sagt ; wenn er Dir etwas sagt, was uns nicht in den Kram passt ». Vergl. *The Schole-House of Women* bei Hazlitt, *Remains*, IV, p. 132 :

Who was so busy as the maid

With crooked language Peter to oppose.

Die « ancilla » von Lucas, XXII, 56 nennt der Verfasser des *Schule-House* kurz darauf « the lewd maid ».

299 that. Vergl. 577.

305 hang man. T. Wilson, *Rhet.* (1580), p. 123, giebt unter *Amplification* : to call a naughtie fellowe theef, or hangman, when he is not knowne to bee any suche (NED). Also etwa « Spitzbub, Lump ». Vergl. Brandl, *Quellen*, p. 104, ll. 979-80 :

Sayd reason so ? Mary fy on him knaue

yt were better the hangman where [*sic*] in his graue.

Skelton's *Magnyfycence*, l. 2217 : Ye, wylte thou, hangman ?

307 Vergl. 55-56. They in 308 weil land collectivisch für « Güter, Ländereien » steht. Ebenso heaven häufig mit Plural.

312 spede the of a seruante. To speed im Sinne von « verschaffen, verhelfen zu » (cf. das seltene a speader « Helfer ») ; vergl. E. Gordon Duff's Ausgabe der bei W. de Worde gedruckten *Information for Pilgrims unto the Holy Land* fol. b vj^v : And yf ony good vytayle be ye maye be spedde before a nother.

Das Motif, dass ein neuer Diener engagiert wird, der an seinem Herrn zum Verführer werden soll, findet sich häufig im ält. Engl. Drama, z. B. in *Nature*, *Magnyfycence* u. s. w.

325 golde and fee ; formelhaft = « gold and good » in Hazl.-Dods. I, p. 266. Vergl. Skelton's *Magnyfycence*, l. 1993 :

Alasse, where is nowe my golde and fe ?

Havelok, ed. Holthausen, 1430.

333 lykely felowe = « good-looking », dann auch, wie hier, « suitable » ; cf. Brandl, *Quellen*, p. 173, l. 386 :

Mary go thou and be an inquerer

And yf thou canst brynge one any thyng lykly

He shalbe admitted.

The word is still common in practically the same sense as here.

340 good = « Güter ». Vergl. Barclay, *l. c.*, I, p. 249 :

For if a woman be fowle and full of vice
And lewde of maners, nought both to man and lad
Yet good shall hir mary be she neuer so bad

Die Form scheint um 1530 schon als veraltet gefühlt worden zu sein ; vergl. NED s. v. p. 291^b sub 7. b., wo sie nach 1533 fast ausschliesslich im Reim mit blood vorkommt. Allerdings glaube ich sie auch im Versinnern noch später angetroffen zu haben, speciell in nördl. Texten.

345 Iette vp and downe. Hazlitt : get ! Vergl. Anm. zu 201 und den ganzen Complex z. B. in Barclay, *Cyteen and Uplondyshman*, Percy Soc. ed., p. XII :

They may have shame to jet so up and downe.

Vergl. später Dekker, *Lanthorne and Candle-light*, ed. Temple Classics, p. 268 : But now when the stage of the world was hung in blacke, they jettted uppe and downe like proud *Tragedians*. Statt jet wird allerdings oft get geschrieben ; cf. nur Barclay, *l. c.* p. 2 : In the towne and cyte so longe getted had he, und *Ship of Fools* I, p. 63 :

Some ar so proude that on fote they can nat go

But get they must with countenance vnstable.

Brandl, *Quellen*, p. 429, l. 44 : He can doe nothinge but get stroute and stare = jet, strut, etc.

Palsgrave, *Lesclarcissement*, giebt sowohl I get als I jette im Sinn von *Je braggue*. Für to get up and downe giebt er : I loyter as an ydell or masterlesse persón dothe. *Je vilote...* This is a goodly lyfe thou ledest to gette up and downe on this facyon all daye : *cest vne belle vie que tu maynes de viloter en ce point toute jour*.

Im *Treatise of a Galaunt* hat der C-Text (Ashbee, fol. Aij^v l. 11) Jn Jettynge / in Janglynge / thy dayes ben past, wo der B-Text nach Hazlitt gettynge liest.

366 The deuyl sayd he had leuer burne al his lyfe etc. Quelle und Belege? Mc Kerrow verweist auf den allerdings als Quelle nicht in Betracht kommenden *Belfagor* Macchiavell's, wo es, ed. *Classici Ital.*, 1805 (Machiavelli, ix. 55), heisst : « [Belfagor] tutto spaventato se ne fuggì... e volle più tosto tornarsene in inferno a render ragione delle sue azioni, che di nuovo con tanti fastidii, dispetti e pericoli sottoporsi al giogo matrimoniale ». *Belfagor*, written c. 1522, was not published until 1545.

370 fair and fre. Die alte allit. Bindung. Fre = noble.

383 a freshe. Streiche a ?

397 lies : to the tauerne ?

405 Well wanton well. Vergl. *Lusty Juventus*, Hazl.-Dods., II, p. 85 :

Well, wanton, well,
I-wis, I can tell,
That such smock-smell
Will set your nose out of tune.

Well ist hier im drohenden Sinn zu fassen; vergl. die Anmerkung in Hazlitt's *English Proverbs*², p. 469; übersetze etwa durch « na », « hör' », « nimm' Dich in Acht ». Der Gebrauch des ganzen Complexes ist mir sonst nicht vorgekommen. Doch ist well in diesem Sinn häufig, cf. z. B.: Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour*, l. 134: Well, cosen, well! I see you are eene past hope. Chapman's *All Fooles* (*Works*, ed. Pearson, I, p. 141): Well, wag, well, wilt thou still deceiue thy father. Brome's *A mad Couple well Match'd* (*Works*, I, p. 12): Well wag well, you must not now put me off with my wife.

409 Lies: A (= ah), lytell, pretye nysot (: wote [wot]). Nysot, nysot (?) ist ein höchst seltenes Wort, dem man darum aber nicht einfach die Bedeutung eines « term of endearment » zuschreiben darf (Hazl.-Dods., XV, s. v.).

Vergl. Skelton's *Magnyfycence*, 1235:

Foly. Syr, of my maner I shall tell you the playne.
 Fyrst I lay before them my bybyll,
 And teche them howe they sholde syt ydyll,
 To pyke theyr fyngers all the day longe;
 So in theyr eyre I synge them a songe,
 And make them so longe to muse,
 That some of them renneth strayght to the stuse;
 To thefte and brybours I make some fall,
 And pyke a locke and clyme a wall;
 And where I spy a nysot gay,
 That wyll syt ydyll all the day,
 And can not set herselfe to warke,
 I kyndell in her suche a lyther sparke,
 That rubbed she must be on the gall
 Bytwene the tappet and the wall.

Eine ähnliche Bedeutung hat, ohne jeglichen Zweifel, *nycebecetour* etc., dessen Sinn deutlich aus Udall's Übersetzung von Erasmus' *Apophthegmen* hervorgeht (ed. 1564, fol. 88r): And in soche [sc. horselitters etc.] did the ryche or welthy womē: yea and also the other *nycebecetours* or *denty dames*, customably vse, both to sitte for their pleasure, and also to be carried about the stretes for their solace and recreation.

Das Original hat hier: *Lectica vero sellae genus est cancellatae, ut aliquam caveae speciem praebeat: in hac divites ac delicatae sedere, atque etiam gestari solent.*

Und diese Bedeutung *denty dame* (vergl. prick-me-dainty etc.) passt vorzüglich an allen Stellen, an denen ich das Wort bis jetzt gefunden habe: Hazlitt, *Remains*, IV, p. 90:

To gete gownes and furs,
 These nysebeceturs
 Of men sheweth theyr pyte,

Somtyme for theyr lust
 Haue it they must,
 Or seke wyll they be ;
 If it do stycke,
 And she fele it quycke,
 Full syle dothe she
 Begyn for to grone,
 And wyssheth she had lyne alone.

Brandl, *Quellen*, p. 244, l. 898 : Then of such nycebeceters as she is (l. 891 wird dieselbe Dame gyglet, l. 877 symper de cokket genannt).

Heywood, *Proverbs*, ed. Sharman, p. 57 :
 How oft did I prophecie this betweene you
 And your Ginifinee Nycebecetur.

Was die Etymologie anbetrifft, so glaube ich, dass nysot und nycebecetur zu nice zu ziehen sind. Cf. *Prompt. Parv.* ed. Way, p. 355, n. 3 : *Insolens, nyce, superbus, fatuus, moribus non conveniens.... Insoleo*, to be wantowne, to be nyce, and prowde. MED[ulla Grammaticae]. Dyce (Skelton, II, 256) übersetzt denn auch nysot durch « lazy jade ». Flügel's Erklärung von nycebecetur (Gayley, *Represent. Engl. Com.*, p. 124, n. 2) kann ich nicht annehmen, da zwischen *nescio quid dicitur* und der Bedeutung von nycebecetur kein Zusammenhang herzustellen ist. Ist nycebecetur etwa ein Schulwitz = nyce + Bess oder Bessy + tur? Derartige Bildungen waren ungemein beliebt; vergl. z. B. Brandl, *Quellen*, p. 41 : Corn seruit bredibus, chaffe horsibus, straw fyrybus; *ibid.* p. 53 : yt ys in spadibus; Therfor crystis curse cum one yowur hedybus; *ibid.* p. 55 : I hade a schreude recumbentibus; *ibid.* p. 63 : Here is blottybus in blottis, Blottorum blottibus istis; *ibid.* p. 290 : Ye flaterabundus yowe; *ibid.* p. 177 : This olde prouerbe mockum moccabitur (cf. Hazl.-Dods. VII, p. 301 : do you not know, *qui mocat mocabitur*?). Heywood, *Spens. Soc.* ed. p. 158 : Backare quoth Mortimer etc.; *Thersites*, Hazl.-Dods., I, p. 401 : my club light on thy *headibus* und Flügel, *l. c.*, p. 171 Anm.

M^c Kerrow sagt : But is it impossible for « nyset » to be simply the French « nicet », diminutive of « nice », = innocent, foolish, negligent? Cf. examples quoted by Godefroy, *Dict. de l'anc. langue française*, s. v. « nicet », among which :

« Niceite fu (la Jeunesse), si ne pensoit
 Nul mal, ne nul engin qui soit. »

(*Rose*, Richel. 1573, fo. 11^c.)

[i. e. « Nyce she was, but she ne mente
 Noon harm ne slight in hir entente. »

(*Rom. of the Rose*, 1285-6.)]

410 well = « sehr ».

411 pye hier wohl Kosewort. Cf. chicken, duck, bird. « Pye » is

used in a number of phrases expressing liveliness etc. as « as jolif as a pye » *Cant. Tales* B. 1399, D. 456 and « pert as is a pye » A. 3950.

gingerlie = « zierlich » schon fast « geziert ». Skelton, ed. Dyce, I, p. 409 : Go she neuer so gingirly, her honesty is gone away. Hazl.-Dods., I, p. 47 : And I can dance it gingerly ; Nashe, *Pierce Penilesse*, ed. M^c Kerrow, I, p. 173 : that lookes as simperingly as if she were besmeard, and iets it as gingerly as if she were dancing the Canaries.

420 lyke = « gefallen ; wie sie Dir gefällt ». Vergl. folg. Zeile und Bullen's Middleton, I, p. 277 : This service likes not me. Die unpersön. Construction it likes me ist viel häufiger.

426 wite. Vergl. zu 517 ; und Text. Notes = « um so mehr als Du Dich nach meinem Befinden erkundigst ». Vergl. *The Revenger's Tragedy* in Hazl.-Dods., X, p. 78 : How are they now ? Ven. The better for your asking.

428 and turne vs agayne = « und uns (unterwegs) zur Rückkehr zwingt ».

430 agayne. Mit agayne wissen wir nichts anzufangen. M^c Kerrow schlug mit vielen Zweifeln agayte vor (cf. l. 469), wodurch ich auf amayne verfiel = « without delay, in all haste ». Betime wäre dann wohl « in good time », was man (cf. NED s. v. betimes 3) zu « before it is too late » ausdehnen könnte. Das Ganze also : « schnell ehe es zu spät ist ».

Von dem again, das NED, p. 171 sub 2. b und c, anführt (to shake, dance again) kann mit to go wohl nicht die Rede sein.

432 Or euer that. Vergl. 604 und *XII Mery Jests of the Wid. Edyth* in *Sh. Fest-Books*, III, p. 69 :

But ere euer that he came, the wydow was gon.

434 we wil let for none expence = « wir wollen (davon, sc. vom Wirtshauslaufen) nicht ablassen, abstehn, und koste es was es wolle ». Vergl. *The Tale of the Basyn* bei Hazlitt, l. c., III, p. 50 :

Upstert the godewyfe ; for no thyng wolde she lette,

And bothe hir hondis on the basyn she sette.

Ibid. p. 79 :

Dame, quod the offcycall,

Tel forth on thy tale,

Lette not for all this.

Brandl, *Quellen*, p. 262 :

But for all that shall I let therfore

To chastyce my wyfe

437 Die beiden guten Eigenschaften werden als in seinem Inneren mit ihm kämpfend gedacht ?

M^c Kerrow sagt : Is not Youth rather referring to the coins in his purse, which, as he speaks, he jingles together, so as to make them « fight » ? He proposes to part them by spending them at a tavern. Vergl. aber l. 444.

- 442 no than ; etwa : no, if they do, then I beshrew my heart.
 443 so mote I the. Formelhaft für as I hope to prosper.
 445 carefull = « sorgenvoll ».
 451 to lese (= to lose) vom Me. lêse.
 456 And I belast = if I be last.
 457 were. For the sequence of tenses used here cf. « I pray you to pay me my money that I were gone » (i.e. that I may go) *Scoggins Fests*, in Hazlitt's *Shakespeare Fest-Books*, vol. II, p. 136. Cf. 532-33.
 468 rector chorye = chori. Vergl. Ducange, s. v. cantores (II, p. 113^b) und s. v. Rector Chori (V, p. 635^c). Unter der Überschrift *Of the claterynge and bablynge of prestis and clerkes in the quere* beschreibt Barclay im *Ship of Fools* (II, p. 155) die folg. Scene :
 The rector Chori is made the messanger
 He rennyth about like to a pursuyuant
 With his whyte staffe mouynge from syde to syde
 Where he is lenynge talys ar nat skant
 But in one place nat longe doth he abyde
 So he and other them selfe so lewdly gyde
 Without deuocion, by theyr lewde neglygence
 That no thyng can bynde theyr tungen to sylence.
 Dekker in *The Belman of London* uses this expression for the chief of a gang of beggars and thieves « he that was *Rector Chori* (the Captaine of the *Tatterdemaliôs*)... » *Wks.* ed. Grosart, iii. 82.
 469 let vs be agate = on gate, on the road. « Properly a northern word » NED. Vergl. Ray's *Collection of Engl. Words*, 1768, p. 13 : *Agate* ; Ches. Just going, as *I am Agate*. Demnach = let us be off!
 477 Iohn a Pepo (cf. to peep) = Hans Naseweis. Vergl. Fletcher's *Monsieur Thomas*, III, 1 : You are... a twirepipe, a Jeffery John Bo-peep und Brome's *The Sparagus Garden*, II, 1, 3, wo Rebecca ihren eifersüchtigen und misstrauischen Mann John Boppee nennt.
 484 well = clearly.
 485 syr Iohn wurde allgemein als Bezeichnung des Geistlichen gebraucht. Übersetze « Herr Pastor ». Charity wird hier so angeredet, weil er Youth Moral predigt. Der Titel Sir (vergl. nfrz. abbé) war speciell katholisch ; vergl. Bale's *The Image of both churches*, ed. Daye & Seres, 1551 (?), fol. Q vj^r : The symplest holy water prieste amonge thē was syr at the leaste, whyche is no lesse then lorde ; und *ibid.* k iij^v : The most ragged ronagate, and idle idiote amonge theym is no lesse thē a syr, which is a Lord in the latin, as syr John, syr Thomas, syr William. Der *General Index to the Public. of the Parker Soc.* führt denn auch eine Menge Spottnamen auf kath. Geistliche auf, deren erstes Glied immer Sir ist ; l. c. p. 708 s. v. Sir John : Sir John Lack-Latin, sir John Masser, Sir John Mumble-matins.

488 It maye fortune come ; fortune adv. = « perchance ». NED hat aus dem 16^{ten} Jahrh. nur noch ein Beispiel : If... one of hys tormentours might fortune breake his heade for marring of the play. Ausserdem giebt NED noch ein Beispiel aus dem Norden. Vergl. chance in Howell's *Morphandra*, 1660, p. 5 : and I may chance bring thee som news from thy Countrey.

489 a lytell soone. Hazlitt, der auch am vorhergehenden Verse seine Kunst probiert hat, fügt [too] ein. Dem Sinne nach richtig. Aber too braucht deswegen nicht dazustehn. Wir sagen : « das Wasser ist ein Bischen heiss ; ich kann mir die Hände noch nicht drin waschen » = « zu heiss ».

One can say « the water is a little hot » but it is unusual. It is however common with « for — », « the water is a little hot for washing in », « the weather is a little warm for walking » &c, but the sense is perceptibly weaker than with « too » ; one could wash in the water, or walk in the weather, but in either case it is a little too hot to do so with comfort, or a little hotter than the best temperature.

492 turned ; ein sehr gewöhnlicher Druckfehler = turneth, wie schon Hazlitt liest. Umgekehrt findet sich überaus häufig -eth für -ed.

tale = tayle = tail.

a ferde = afeard ; Vergl. Hazlitt, *Remains*, III, p. 70 : He was a ferde leest he came to late.

493 skerd = scared.

501 fet = fetch.

502 to sit to « sitzen, passen ».

515 ringinge. Das Wort ist uns unbekannt. Zu lesen ist wohl einfach : ring, doch ist eine spontane Neubildung auf -ing (NED sub -ing¹ f und g, p. 281 c) nicht ausgeschlossen. Vergl. gear « Sattel », gearing « Sattelzeug », und, am nächsten kommend, das schöne ribbaning in Mabbe's *Celestina*, ed. Tud. Trans., p. 31 : Her haircs..... are daintily combed, and dressed, and knit up in knots with curious fine ribbaning = « allerhand Bänderwerk ».

516-9 Mc Kerrow fragt : Do not these lines belong rather to Pride (or, possibly, to Youth) than to Riot? Sehr ansprechend, aber nicht unumgänglich nötig.

517 I will go wyt of charitie = « ich will Charity darnach fragen ». Hazlitt hat es fertig gebracht zu lesen : I will go with Charity ! Zu wyt vergl. l. 426 und Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, D, 1449 : And here I ryde about my purchasing, To wite wher men wolde yeve me any thing.

Heywood's *Foure PP* (Manly, *Spec.* I, p. 510) 847 : Wherfore stande styll, and I wyll wyt (« zu lernen, erfahren suchen ») If I can get thy saue-condyt.

In dem Fragment eines *Playe of Lucre*s (siehe Anhang) l. 11 heisst es : Mary go thi way / & wit where thay wyll or [no].

520 they. Vergl. 501 : payre of rynges.

521 The more sorowe the more mede. Der Ausdruck wird sprichwörtlich gewesen sein, trotzdem die mir zugänglichen Sprichwörter-sammlungen ihn nicht registrieren. Doch mag er auch eine persönliche Reminiscenz des Verfassers sein; vergl. z. B. Socrates' Ausspruch im *Phaedo*, III : 'Ὡς ἄτοπον..... εἰσὶν ἐν αὐτῷ, ὃ καλοῦσιν ἄνθρωποι ἡδὺ· ὡς θαυμασίως πέφυκε πρὸς τὸ δοκοῦν ἐναντίον εἶναι, τὸ λυπηρόν, τῷ ἅμα μὲν αὐτῷ μὴ ἐθέλειν παραγίγνεσθαι τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ, ἐὰν δέ τις διώκῃ τὸ ἕτερον καὶ λαμβάνῃ, σχεδὸν τι ἀναγκάζεσθαι αἰεὶ λαμβάνειν καὶ τὸ ἕτερον, ὥσπερ ἐκ μιᾶς κορυφῆς συνημμένῳ δὴ ὄντι. καὶ μοι δοκεῖ, ἔφη, εἰ ἐνενόησε ταῦτ' Αἰσωπος, μῦθον ἂν συνθεῖναι, ὡς ὁ θεὸς βουλόμενος αὐτὰ διαλλάξαι πολεμοῦντα, ἐπειδὴ οὐκ ἡδύνατο, ζητήσεν εἰς ταῦτόν αὐτοῖς τὰς κορυφάς, καὶ διὰ ταῦθ' ὅ ἂν τὸ ἕτερον παραγίγνεται ἐπακολουθεῖν ὕστερον καὶ τὸ ἕτερον. Joh. XVI, 20 : *tristitia vestra vertetur in gaudium* oder des H. Augustins *Finis enim curae delectatio est* (Migne, 4, 103^a) und Erasmus, *Adag.*, unter *Dies adimit aegritudinem*. Lydgate — und natürlich Steph. Hawes — haben den Gedanken mehrmals, am nächsten kommend im *Temple of Glas* (ed. Schick, ll. 1205-07) :

And lete no sorow in thin hert[e] bite
For no differring, sith thou shalt for thi mede
Reioise in pees the floure of womanhede.

523 Beati qui persecutionem patiuntur propter iustitiam. Cf. Matth. V, 10.

530 haue at it (thee, Hazlitt) = « los », d. h. « mach' Dich an die Arbeit, vorwärts ». Vergl. *Nice Wanton*, l. 214 : Haue at it, and it were for all my fathers kyne !

541 beforne wohl « von vornherein ». Die vom NED gegebene Bedeutung « openly » würde wohl noch besser passen, doch stammt das jüngste Beispiel des NED aus ca 1175. Grössere Beispielsammlungen wären sehr wünschenswert, da das Wort an vielen Stellen Schwierigkeiten macht; es scheint oft, als sei es fast zum Flickwort geworden.

542 the weede ouergroweth the corne. Sprichwörtlich. Vergl. Heywood's *Proverbs* ed. Sharman, p. 48 = Spens. Soc. ed. p. 22 :

Ill weede growth fast, Ales : whereby the corne is lorne ;
For surely the weede overgreweth the corne.

und die *Balade of the worthy Service of late doen by Maister Strangwige* etc. in Percy Soc. Publ. I, p. 43 :

Tyl weeds did worke by subtil guyle
To overgrow the corne.

Ferner die Variante, wohl durch den Reim verursacht, in Wright, *Pol. Poems and Songs* II, p. 237 :

Therfor every man may care
Lest the wade growe over the whete (: grete).

543 tide = « Zeit ».

all = Adv. ?

564 eucnsonge. Bale, *The Image of both Churches*, l. c., fol. S vj^v führt evensong unter ganz speciell katholischer Bedeutung auf : He neyther cōmaundeth them to be shauen nor disguysed, to be Popyshe prieste nor monke, to saye mattens nor euensong, to faste frydaye nor vigil *etc.* ; *ibid.* fol. r ij^v : besydes the names of their properties, feates, and pagentes, as processian [*sic*], bishop-pynge, anelynge purgatorye, pilgrimage, pardone, masse, mattnes, euensonge, placebo *etc.* Der officiële Name des Abendgottesdienstes war seit 1552, d. h. seit dem Erscheinen des Second Prayer-Book's Edward des VI, « Euening Prayer », während das I. Prayer-Book vom Jahre 1549 den alten Ausdruck noch bewahrt hatte. Doch erhielt sich der alte Name naturgemäss noch lange und wurde daher von dem protestantischen « Redactor » unseres Stückes nicht beanstandet, wie er denn sogar den Herausgebern des Sec. Prayer-Book's einmal entschlüpft ist (sub Wednesday before Easter, ad fin.).

573 whether = whither ; vergl. hether, thether ; heder, theder *etc.*

578 Hazlitt lässt exhorten : resorte reimen und fängt mit & neue Zeile an. Auch them : syn könnte reimen.

579 so forsake. Hazlitt liest to ; möglich aber unnötig.

580 I will helpe you that I can ; that = « so sehr, so viel auch nur, aus allen Kräften ». Belege !

583 speciall. Vergl. *Prompt. Parv.* (ed. Camden Soc.) p. 468 : SPECYAL, concubyne, the manne. *Amasius, et idem quod LEMANN* (leefman,s) und SPECYAL, concubyne, the womann (speciall or leman, P.) *Concubina, amasia*. Vergl. das Gedicht *On the Times* bei Wright, *Pol. Poems and Songs*, I, p. 276 :

Ful oftyn tyme iwys

gelido fervent in amore,

Here specialis yf y kys,

distillat nasus in ore.

Ferner *Mankind*, Brandl, *Quellen*, p. 71, l. 859 (= Manly *Specimens*, I, p. 350, l. 855) :

O mercy..... My predilecte speciall.

und *Wisdom, who is Christ*, ll. 1115-7, in *The Macro Plays*, ed. F. J. Furnivall and A. W. Pollard for EETS :

Ande now ye be reformyde by the sakyrment of penaunce,

Ande clensyde from the synnes actual ;

Now ye be fayrest, Chrystys own specyall,

Übersetze hier und in *Youth* durch « Freund » unter Berücksichtigung von Ducange (s. v. specialissimus, specialitas 3).

Als adj. ist das Wort häufiger. Cf. *Everyman*, l. 629 : Euery man pylgryme my specyall frende, und Lyndsay, *The Testament of Squyer Meldrum*, l. 1617 : And Johne Lord Lindesay my maister special = « dear ».

593 kele « to make less violent, eager, or ardent ; to assuage, mitigate, lessen » NED.

596 Trumpington ; in Cambridgeshire, two or three miles south of Cambridge.

Das Städtchen ist durch Chaucer's Simkin und seine « dame » — ycomen of noble kin — bekannt. Die Einwohner scheinen den Namen unserer Schildbürger gehabt zu haben.

597 Hogges norton. Vergl. Ray, *Compl. Coll. of Engl. Prov.*, 1768, p. 258 : Oxfordshire : *You were born at Hogs-Norton*. This is a village properly called *Hoch-Norton*, whose inhabitants (it seems formerly) were so rustical in their behaviour, that boarish and clownish people are said to be born there.

Vergl. Hazlitt, *Engl. Prov.*², p. 508 und besonders Nares s. v. Organs und Hog's Norton.

602 endeuer the. Der seltene refl. Gebrauch. Cf. *Terens in englysh*, l. 1088 :

I will indeuer me in all that I may
Thy pamphilus to fynde (= curabo des Orig.).

Barclay, *l. c.*, I, 23 : With diligence endeuer you some [bokes] to occupye.

608 A yonge sainte an olde deuyll. Sprichwörtlich. Vergl. Latimer, *Sermons*, ed. Parker Soc., p. 431 : remember the old proverb « Young saints, old devils », und Heywood's *Three Hund. Epigr.* ed. Spens. Soc. p. 136, n° 61 :

Yong sainte, olde diuell : thers mo of woman kynde :
Then yong deuilles olde saintes, in mankynde as I fynde.
und Lyndsay, *Ane Satyre of the Thrie Estaites*, ed. Laing, II, p. 121 :
Sa that ye be nocht ane young sanct
And syne ane auld devill.

Ferner R. Greene's *Disputation betweene a Hee Conny-catcher, and a Shee Conny-catcher* 1592 (*Works*, ed. Grosart, X, 239) :

« fie vpon such as say, young Saints, olde deuils : it is no doubt a deuillish and damnable saying, for what is not bent in the Cradle, will hardly be bowed in the Sadle ».

622 my soule hangeth on the hedge. To hang on the hedge = « als wertlos bei Seite gelegt sein » etc. Vergl. *Misogonus*, ed. Brandl, *Quellen*, p. 449, l. 203 : Whats his gowne gone to [= too] ? then he may go hange oth hedge = « mag er sich hängen lassen, zum Teufel gehn ».

To cast stones — doch wohl, wörtlich genommen, auf die Seele — ist ein unsinniges Beginnen, doch war to cast stones auch das Spiel *par excellence*¹⁾ und mag hier fast gleich « to go

¹⁾ 12. Ric. II. c. 6 wurden verboten : & les autres jeux appelez Coytes dyces *getté de pere* keyles & autres tielx jeux importunes. Stowe, *Survey* (ed. Morley, p. 118) citiert nach Fitzstephen : In the holidays all the summer the youths are exercised in leaping, dancing, shooting,

playe, to go whistle » stehn. Der ganze Ausdruck bedeutet m. E. etwa : « Wenn ich einmal tot bin, mach' Du doch nur was Du willst » = « Bekümmere Dich um Deine eignen Angelegenheiten ». Im *Hyckescorner* l. 526 wird der Ausdruck offenbar in noch allgemeinerem Sinn gebraucht : « Ja, schwätz' Du nur ! »

643 so mote I thryue ; cf. so mote I the.

645 starke foole = « arrant foole, utter fool ». Vergl. Sir Th. More, *Works*, 1557, p. 554 : yet had he bene for all that a starke traytour in the meane while.

Das Wort wird besonders als adv. gebraucht mit blind, dead, deaf, naked, mad und rotten ; als adj. auch mit beggar, knave. Übersetze stets durch « Erz-, erz- », « ganz, vollständig ».

654 Der inf. gone, der vom NED bis ins 17. Jahrh. registriert wird, ist m. W. im Anfang des 16. Jahrh. im Aussterben begriffen, wenngleich er im Reim, wie hier, noch später vorkommt.

672 Karten- und Würfel-Spiele waren als unlawfull games durch verschiedene Beschlüsse mit hohen Strafen belegt (12. Ric. II. c. 6 ; 11. Hen. IV. c. 4 ; 17. Edw. IV. c. 3.). Unter Heinrich VIII wurden diese Beschlüsse erneuert. Dass das edle Spiel *at the blanke* (= Bogenschiessen etc.) in dieser schlechten Gesellschaft genannt wird, ist etwas sonderbar ; Halliwell, *Dict.*, s. v. behauptet denn auch auf Grund dieser Stelle einfach : « There was a game at dice formerly so called ». Vergl. aber Ascham's *Toxophilus*, ed. Wright in *Cambr. Engl. Class.*, p. 21 : I meruayle greatly how it chaunceth, that those, whiche vse shoting be so moche marked of men, and ofttymes blamed for it, and y^t in a maner as moche as those which pleye at cardes and dise etc. etc.

673 quenes game. Vergl. Brand-Hazlitt *Pop. Ant. of Gr. Brit.*, 1870, vol. ii p. 286.

In Erondel's « French Garden », 1605, the titles of the following games occur : « Trompe — Dice — Tables — Lurch — Draughts — Perforce — Pleasant — Blowing — Queen's Game — Chesse ». Vergl. NED. s. v. Doublet 3 b.

Iryshe. Vergl. Brand-Hazlitt, 1870, vol. ii, p. 315. und schon Barclay, *l. c.*, I, p. 21 :

That thoughe one knowe but the yresshe game
Yet wolde he haue a gentyllmannys name.

Cf. Cotton's *Compleat Gamester*, 1674, p. 154.

674 Treygobet. Hazlitt's Vorschlag, *Hey-go-bet* zu lesen, der typographisch annehmbar wäre, wird doch schwerlich das Richtige treffen, da trey = « die Drei » auf Würfeln etc. ist.

hasarde. Vergl. Barclay, *l. c.*, I, p. 236 :

wrestling, casting the stone etc. etc. Vergl. auch *ibid.* p. 120, und Hoby's Übersetzung von Castiglione's *Il Cortegiano* (Tud. Transl.) p. 54 : It is meete for hyyn (sc. the courtier) also to have the arte of swimming, to leape, to runne, to cast the stone (Orig. : gittar pietre) etc.

And if the father vse hasarde or the chaunce
Or any prohybyt and vnlawfull game.

und *A manifest detection of the moste vyle and detestable vse of Dyce-play* etc., ed. Percy Soc., p. 11 : Then each man choose his game : some kept the goodman company at the hazard, some matched themselves at a new game called primero.

676-7 Zum Reim play : thyrtie vergl. *Mankind* in *Macro Plays*, ed. Furnivall-Pollard, p. 18 : peny : monay : halpeny.

677 triumph = trump = triumph. Vergl. Latimer, *Sermons*, ed. Park. Soc., p. 8 ff. und Singer, *Researches into the Hist. of Playing Cards*, 1816, pp. 269 ff.

Compare « They... leauing the auncient game of England (*Trumpe*) where euerie coate and sute are sorted in their degree, are running to their *Ruffe* where the greatest sorte of the sute carrieth away the game ». *Martins Months minde*, 1589 (Nashe, ed. Grosart, i. 161).

one and thyrtie. Vergl. Sir Th. More, *Works*, 1557, p. 880 : many men shall care little for obites within a whyle and sette no more by a trentall then a ruffian at rome setteth by a trēt vne.

one and thyrtie. This game seems to have later been somewhat looked down upon, perhaps as not giving a sufficient chance of great winnings. Cf. « Will ye play then at cards? I, said he, if it be at one and thirtie. That fooles game, said she? Weele all to hazard, said *Roberto*... » *Greens Groats-worth of Wit*, in *Shakspeare Allusion-Books*, Part. I. NSS. p. 21, ll. 3-5.

678 post = post and pair (Nares); Vergl. *Fests of Scogin*, p. 74 : had beene at Cards playing at the Post.

Jewel, *Works*, ed. Park. Soc., I, p. 429 : « Touching the name of the universal bishop, M. Harding hath but one authority ; and yet the same cannot be found. Touching the other name, of head of the church, he cometh in only with jolly brags and great vaunts, as if he were playing at post, and should win all by vying ».

pinion?

aumsase und dewspace in l. 679 entsprechen « Doppel-As » resp. « Zwei und As » und sind als Namen von Karten- oder Würfel-Spielen nicht bekannt. Es scheint ein Irrtum des gelehrten Verfassers vorzuliegen.

680 con me thanke. Vergl. Palsgrave, *Lesclarcissement* : I can one good thanke, I am well pleased with his doynge. *Ie luy en scay bon gré*. I have conned hym good thanke : *je luy ay sceu bon gré*.

681 pinke. Halliwell, *Dict.* s. v. verweist auf MS. Egerton 923, f. 49, wo das folgende Gedicht (*temp.* Karl. I) zu finden ist.

Pinke siue Post & Payre.

Post hence you packe of knaues or as I liue
Perforce I'le make you me y leading giue

My tympanizing fame all eares shall beat
 I haue a suit with Diamonds ¹⁾ beset
 I doe y Gallants decke, me first they putt
 Pinke they doe sweare is of y neatest cutt.
 It's I y doe augment y Butlers stockes
 And but for me they'de thank y poore mans box
 Dūmer ²⁾ can freely brag of none but me
 But for payre royalls he'de a begger be
 Iaundice-fac't students y soe pale doe looke
 sweare I in folio am y cheifest booke
 If this be true, noe reason I can find
 at all why payre & Post should come behind

Da ferner Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes* ed. 1833, p. 331 eine Karte abbildet, die er *The Knave of Pinks* (*pink* = Nelcke = diamonds = Carreau) nennt und die von Martin Schoen († 1486) gestochen wurde, so mag pink schon zur Zeit der Abfassung von *Youth* in England als Name eines Kartenspiels gebräuchlich gewesen sein. Vergl. jedoch auch die Bem. zu aumsase in 678.

M^c Kerrow meint :

Pinke and drinke ; I suspect this of being merely a kind of reduplicated phrase for to drink. « Pink » can mean to wink or to look with half closed eyes and it seems quite likely that it might apply to the eyes of a man rather drunk (Cf. « Plumpy Bacchus with pink eyne » *Ant. & Cleo.* II. vii. 121).

Vergl. vielleicht Skelton, I, 151 :

So many pinkers [= cutters, cheaters ?],
 So many thinkers [?? tinkers],
 And so many good ale drinkers,
 Sawe I never.

Palsgrave giebt ein Wort to pynke, leider ohne es zu erklären.

blanke = « Scheibe ». Wörtl. « das Weisse der Scheibe », wo wir heute « das Schwarze » haben. NED erstes Beispiel aus *Youth*. Vergl. eine Rechnung aus dem Jahre 1493 in *Roy. MSS Com. 12th Rep. App. IX*, p. 422 : et etiam solutis Johanni Eliottes et aliis pro asseribus et *blankes* ab ipsis emptis etc.

689 that sc. Deine Seele ; cf. 719-21.

694 stues (cf. hot-house) = Bordell, speciell eine Reihe schlechter Häuser auf der Bank-side in Southwark. Stowe, *Surv. of London*, unter Bridge Ward Without : Next on this bank was sometime the Bordello, or Stewes, a place so called of certain stew-houses privileged there etc. Sie waren staatlich geduldet, wurden 1506 zeitweise und 1546 endgültig geschlossen. Das Wort blieb — und die Sache auch ; vergl. Latimer's 3. *Sermon bef. K. Edw. VI*,

¹⁾ seems to be written « Dianunds » but is evidently intended for this.

²⁾ probably « Drūmer », which comes several times in the other poems, is meant.

22 März 1549 : my lords, you have put down the stews : but I pray you what is the matter amended? What availeth that? Ye have but changed the place, and not taken the whoredom away.

Vergl. Nares s. v. Winchester goose ; erstes Beispiel in NED (sub goose) aus 1598 ; vergl. aber schon Thom. Becon († 1567), *Prayers and other pieces* (Park. Soc.), p. 284.

695 where I do vse = « verkehre ». Vergl. Middleton's *A Mad World* etc. II, 7, 52 : some that use to your house.

751 harde soll mit worlde einen Reim bilden ; die ursprünglich gebrauchte Form dürfte aber doch wohl war[l]de gewesen sein, wodurch eher wieder nach dem Norden gewiesen würde. Reim worlde : lorde : warde in *Mundus et Infans* bei Manly, *Specimens*, I, p. 373, ll. 619-21.

In nördl. Texten bin ich sicher, die Form wardly für worldly gesehn zu haben, leider ohne sie zu notieren. Für den zeitweiligen Schwund von l vergl. ferner *Mankind*, in *Macro Plays*, l. 860 : wor[l]d ; *Wisdom*, *ibid.* l. 405 : wor[l]dly ; und werd, werdly in *The Castell of Perseverance* passim (neben werld, werldly).

755 euyll creatures ; Accusatif ; cf. 765-7, 769.

757 good contricion. Youth bekommt einen neuen Namen zugelegt, wie z. B. im *Hychescorner* aus Imagination zum Schluss Good Remembrance gemacht wird. Vergl. auch Glasenapp, *Zur Vorgeschichte der Allegorie in E. Spensers « Faerie Queene »*, p. 16 sub Repentance.

759 Here is a newe araye. Er zieht den alten Menschen vollständig aus ; vergl. z. B. *Everyman*, l. 638 ; *Hychescorner*, l. 1000 ; *Wyt and Science*, l. 920-1 und Creizenach, *Gesch. des neueren Dr.* II, 155.

762 bedes (G : bokes). Der tiefgehende Unterschied zwischen den beiden Lesarten wird am besten illustriert durch Latimer's *Sermon of the Plough*, 18 Jan. 1548, in dem es heisst (*Works*, ed. Park. Soc., I, p. 70) : Where the devil is resident, and has his plough going, there away with books, and up with candles ; away with bibles, and up with beads ; away with the light of the gospel, and up with the light of candles, yea, at noon-days. Von Protestanten sagt Bale, *The Image of both churches*, l. c., fol. S v^v : Thoughe they neuer heare masse nor go processyon, thoughe they neuer be greased, shauen, nor dysguysed, thoughe they neuer haue bedes, latyne prymers, portyfolyomes, nor other sygnes of hypocresye, yet are they promysed to haue atonemēt with God.

Vergl. auch Cranmer, *Works*, Park. Soc., II, p. 157 und Grindal, *Remains*, Park. Soc. p. 140.

ANHANG.

THE PLAYE OF LUCRES.

Die Bagford Collection des Brit. Mus. enthält in Harl. MS 5919, f. 20, no. 98 das unten abgedruckte Fragment eines Stückes, das man *The Playe of Lucres* nennen mag. Vergl. Chambers, *Med. Stage*, II, p. 458. Dasselbe besteht aus den vier inneren Seiten eines Quartbogens, dessen Signaturen, wenn sie vorhanden waren, jetzt weggeschnitten sind. Nach den *Hand-Lists of English Printers 1501-1556*, II, wurde es von John Rastell (1516-1533) gedruckt.

Mit dem *Opusculum Enee Siluij de duobus amantibus*, d. h. Eurialus und Lucretia (Hain, *Repertorium Bibliogr.* I, p. 26, nos. 213 ff.) hat das *Playe of Lucres* offenbar nichts zu thun, obwohl auch dort ein sich ziemlich albern betragender Ritter vorkommt, von dem es im Original (fol. 23^v der ed. princ.) heisst :

Pacorus interea pannonius eques domo nobilis qui cesarem sequebatur ardere lucretiam cepit. Et quia formosus erat redamari putabat solamque femine pudiciciam obstare sibi rebatur etc. etc. (Exempl. in der Kön. Bibl. zu Brüssel).

Der Wert des Fragments besteht m. E. darin, dass es uns in der Person des Cornelius einen Vorläufer, d. h. einen echten Englischen Vorläufer, des Ralph Roister Doister vorzuführen scheint.

Die verletzten Zeilen sind zu ergänzen (Spielernamen in **BL**) :

10 Ende : tary] 11 Ende : ergänze no] 34 : **B**] 36 : cor.] 46 : **B**] 49 : cor.] 60 : **B**] 61 : cor.] 62 : **B**] 100 : I] 101 : Be] 102 : I] 103 : **C**] 104 : It] 105 : Now] 106 : I] 107 : wythin] 108 : luc. **C**] 109 : **B** **C**] 110 : luc. **C**] 111 : **B** **C**] 112 : The] 113 : By] 114 : Publius] 115 : your] 116 : And] 117 : For] 118 : And] 119 : He] 120 : luc. **C**] 121 : Half] 122 : **B** **C**] 123 : In] 124 : He] 125 : That] 126 : Nor] 127 : And] 128 : Vnto] 129 : And] 130 : He] 131 : whiche] 132 : luc. **C**]

1 Noz slacke at this bargayn
 Mary here he comyth I haue hym aspyde
 No more wordis stonde thou a lyde
 For it is he playne
 5 CO2. My frynde where abowt goist thou all day
 B Mary syz I came heder to a lay
 whedyr these folke had ben here
 And yet thay be not come
 So helpe me god and hollydome
 10 Of that I haue moche maruaile that thay tat
 CO2. Mary go thi way / & wit where thay wyll oz
 B Iye god abow shall I lo
 CO2. Iye mary so I say
 B Yet in that poynt as semyth me
 15 ye do not accorpyng to your degre
 CO2. I pray the tell me why
 B Mary it wolde be com them well I now
 To be here a fore and to wayte vpon you
 And not you to tary
 20 For theyr layst and abyde them here
 As it were one that were ledde by the eare
 For that I desy
 By this mene you sholde be theyr druge
 I tell you trougt I
 25 And yet the worst that greueth me
 Is that your aduersary sholde in pou se
 So notable A foly
 Therfore withdraw you for a seaslone
 CO2. By seynt Iohan thou sayst but reaslone
 30 B Iye do so hardely
 And whan the tyme drawith vpon
 That thay be com everychone
 And all thinge redy

2

35 **T**han shall I come streyght a way
 For to seche you withoute delay
Be it so hardely
 But one thinge whyle I thiuke ther one
 Remēber this when I am gone
 40 yef hit happon so
 That lucrez come in fyrst alone
 Go in hand with her anone
 How so euer thou do
 For to fele her mynde toward me
 And by all meanis possyble to be
 45 In duce her ther vnto
Than some token you must gyue me
 For ellis she wyll not beleue me
 That I cam from you
Mary that is euyr wysely spoken
 50 Comaunde me to her by the same token
 She knowyth it well I now
 That as she and I walkyde onis to gedyr
 In her garden hedyr and thedyr
 There happonde a straunge case
 55 For at the last we dyd se
 Abyrd sittynge on a holow tre
 An as he I trow it was
 Anone she prayde me for to assay
 yf I coude start the byrde a way
 60 **A**nd dyde ye so/ alas alas
Why the deuyll sayst thou so
By collis bonis for it was a kocko
 And men say amonge
 He that throwyth stone at stycke
 65 At suche abyrd he is lycke
 To synge that byrdes songe

3

coz.

What the deuyll recke I therfore
 Here what I say to the euer more
 And marke thine erand well
 Syz I had no stone to thzow with all
 And therfore she toke me her must ball
 And thus it befell

I kyst it as strayght as ony pole
 So that it lyghtyde euy n in the hole
 Of the holow as he

B

Now canst thou remēber all this
 By god I wolde be loth to do amys
 For some tyme I am full rashe
 ye say that ye kyst it euy n in the hole
 Of the holow as he as strayte as a pole
 Sayde ye not so

coz.

B

Cyes.
 Well then let me a lone
 As for this erande it shall be done
 As sone as ye be go

eo2.

Fare well then I leue the here
 And remēbyr well all this gere
 How so euer thou do

B

Cyes hardely this erande shall be spoken
 But how say you syz by this tokene
 Is it not a quaynt thinge
 I went he hade bene a sayd man
 But I se well he is amade man
 In this message doyng
 But what chose he for me
 I am but as a messenger perde
 The blame shall not be myne but his
 For I wyl his token repozte
 whether he take it in her nest or spozte

100

105

110

115

120

125

130

4

I will not therof mys
 e she wroth or well a payde
 I will tell her eyn as he sayde **¶** **Entrat lucre.**
 God a boke here she is
 tis tyme for me to be wyse
 ow welcome lady. floure of pryse
 haue sought you twyse or thysse
 ythin this houre I wys
 Me sye haue ye sought me
 ye that I haue by god that bolwght me
 To what intent
 Mary for I haue thingis a few
 he which I must to you shew
 y my maysters comaundement
 ublius Corneliu is hys name
 ur betay louer in payne of shame
 id yf ye loue hym not ye be to blame
 or this dare I say
 id on a boke make it gode
 louyd you better than his one hart blode
 Hys harde bloode nay nay
 alf that loue wolde serue for me
 yet sithe he dyde you syt se
 the place where he dwellis
 had louyd you so in hys hart
 hat he settyth not by hym self a fart
 or by noo man ellis
 id by cause ye schulde gyue credence
 nto my sayng in hys absence
 id trust to that I say
 tolde me tokyns. ii. or. iiii.
 niche I know well as he tolde me
 Tokyns what be thay

NATURE.

Von dem von Brandl in seinen *Quellen* pp. 73 ff. veröffentlichten *Goodly Interlude of Nature* war bisher nur das Exempl. (C. 34 e. 54) des Brit. Mus. bekannt. Leider sind einige Seiten dieses Exemplares am unteren Rande derartig beschnitten, dass verschiedentlich ganze Zeilen für uns verloren sind.

Das folgende Fragment, das bisher vollkommen unbekannt war, befindet sich in einem Album « consisting entirely of specimens of the English printers from Caxton to Robert Barker », das Sir John Fenn zur Vervollständigung von Ames-Herbert's *Typographical Antiquities* gesammelt hatte und das jetzt in B. Quaritch's Catalog 237, pp. 97-99 zum Preise von £ 280 zum Verkauf angeboten wird. Durch die Güte des Mr. B. Quaritch kam ich in Besitz guter Photographien dieses wertvollen Fragments, durch die es uns möglich wird fol. XXVIII (nach Brandl's Zählung die Seiten 56 und 57; *Quellen*, pp. 138 ff.) zu ergänzen.

Das Fragment gehört übrigens zweifellos zu der wahrscheinlich von W. Rastell (1530-34) gedruckten Folioausgabe und besteht aus zwei vollständigen und gut erhaltenen Seiten. Da nur die am Fusse der Seiten stehenden Zeilen für uns von Interesse sind, habe ich nur diese in Facsimile geben lassen.

NATURE

Quay. **Q**uhy cometh he not hþder
 gfofo. **Q**uhy god for he þe aþraþ
 And ſpeth ſþh in hþe þe
 De toke ſuch a conſepte. **Q**uay he hær of tþe gte
 A hat for thought and deþ fere
 I Deue he wþll be deue

FOL. XXVIII

Quay. **Q**uay hte cometh one
 Deod ſepþþ me ſemeth þe ſþaþ be
 gfofo. **Q**uhy god ſpeth þe þou
Quay. **Q**uhy tþe þingþe wþth tþe
 gfofo. **Q**uhy ſþaþ tþe þou anone
 Deod I ſet a done my gte

FOL. XXVIII

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